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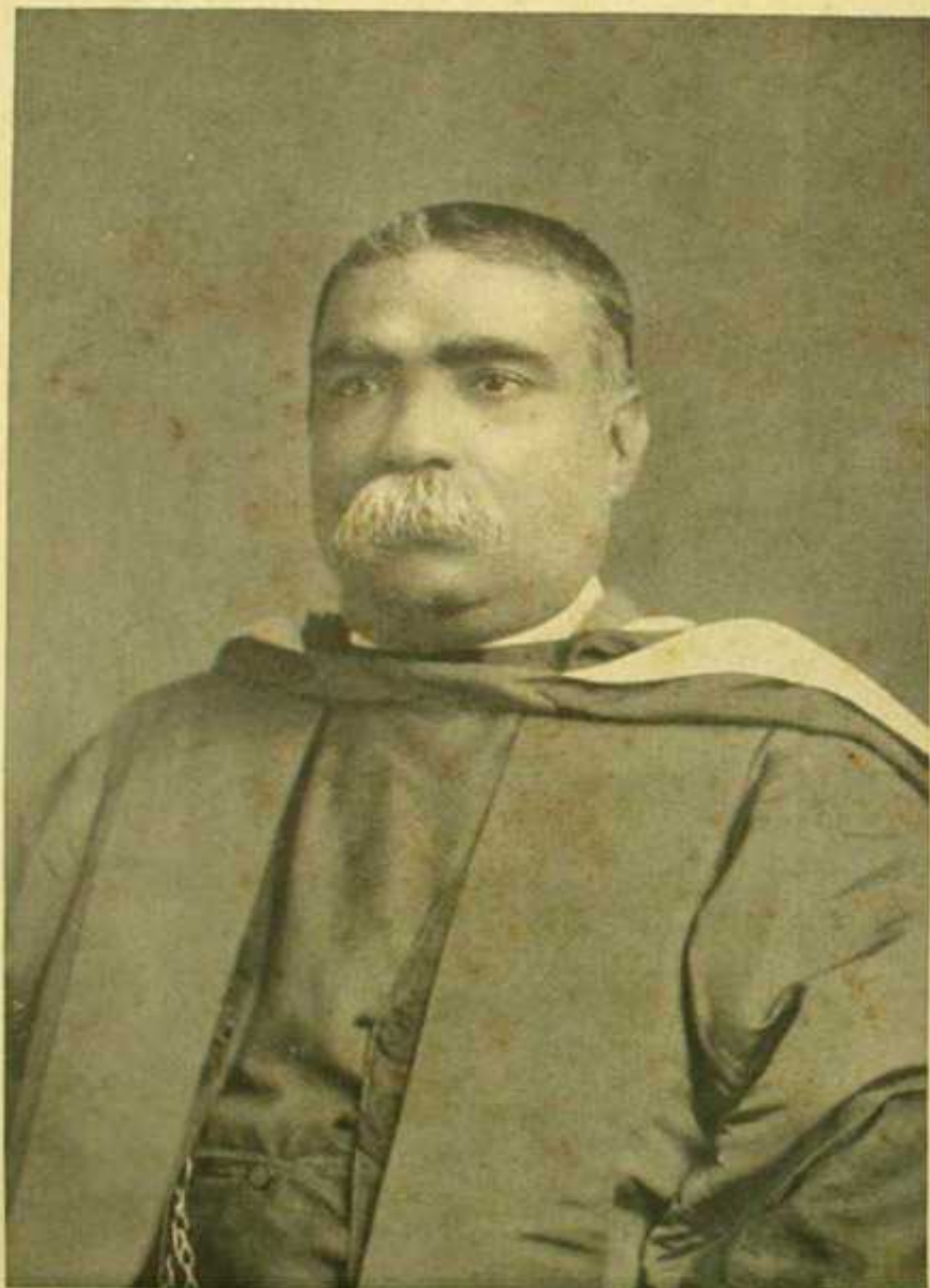
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CONTENTS

SUBJECT	PAGE
I. INDIAN CULTURE	1
II. ANCIENT INDIAN TEXTS	12
III. ART, ICONOGRAPHY AND EDUCATION	15
IV. HISTORY AND SOCIOLOGY :	19
1. Ancient India	19
2. India (Medieval and Modern)	27
3. Europe	40
4. Islam	40
V. RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY	43
VI. ECONOMICS, COMMERCE, INDUSTRY AND POLITICS	63
VII. LAW	77
VIII. INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS	85
IX. LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE :	86
1. Grammar, Dictionary, etc.	86
2. Bengali	94
3. Other Indian Vernaculars	110
4. Classical Texts	114
5. English	117
6. Tibetan	123
7. French	124
8. German	124
X. MATHEMATICS	127
XI. SCIENCE :	138
1. Physics and Chemistry	138
2. Botany	140
3. Medicine, Surgery and Hygiene	141
4. Anthropology and Ethnology	144
5. Agriculture	150

SUBJECT	PAGE
XII. SIR ASUTOSH MOOKERJEE SILVER JUBILEE COMMEMORATION VOLUMES ...	152
XIII. PERIODICALS, ANNALS AND SERIALS : ...	161
University Extension Lectures ...	161
Journal of the Department of Letters ...	161
Journal of the Department of Science ...	173
Journal of the Department of Science—New Series ...	178
Calcutta Review ...	179
Convocation Addresses ...	179
University Calendar ...	180
Catalogue of Books in the Univer- sity Library ...	183
BENGALI PUBLICATIONS (POPULAR SERIES) ...	184
SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED ...	186
BOOKS IN THE PRESS (IN JANUARY, 1942) ...	194
INDEX ...	197



Sir Asutosh Mookerjee



CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY PUBLICATIONS

I. INDIAN CULTURE

A History of Indian Literature, by M. Winternitz, Ph.D.
Translated into English from the original German by Mrs. S. Ketkar and revised by the Author. The only authorised translation into English.

This monumental work of the late Prof. Winternitz is too well-known to need any introduction to the public. In order to make it accessible to those interested in Indian Literature but not well-versed in German, the Calcutta University undertook the publication of an English version. In order to bring the work up to date the author revised the whole work for the English translation. Many chapters have been re-written entirely, smaller changes, corrections and additions have been made almost on every page and the more important publications of the last twenty years have been added to the references in the Notes. Thus the English translation is at the same time a second, revised and improved edition of the original work.

Vol. I. Introduction, the Veda, the National Epics, the Puranas and the Tantras. *Demy 8vo pp. 653. Rs. 10-8.*

Vol. II. Buddhist Literature and Jaina Literature. *Demy 8vo pp. 673. Rs. 12-0.*

Vols. I and II are the translations of the original German works with notes *revised by the author* and published during his lifetime. The sections of Indian Literature not covered by the two volumes already published will be dealt with in a separate volume which is under preparation.

Some Problems of Indian Literature (*Readership Lectures delivered at the University*), by the same author. *Royal 8vo pp. 130. Rs. 2-8.*

*Contents:—*The Age of the Veda—Ascetic Literature in Ancient India—Ancient Indian Ballad Poetry—Indian Literature and World Literature—Kautiliya Arthashastra—Bhasa.

Sino-Indica, by Prabodhchandra Bagchi, M.A., D.Lit.

Dr. Bagchi has undertaken a series of publications called *Sino-Indica*. The work is a study of Chinese documents relating to India. As the researches were begun in France the volumes had to be written in French.

Vol. I. Le Canon Bouddhique en Chine, Tome I (In French). Royal 8vo pp. lii + 436. Rs. 15-0.

It is the first systematic work which deals with the history of translations of Buddhist texts into Chinese and their translators. The work contains the biographies of all Indian, Iranian, Sogdian and other monks who went to China in the early centuries of the Christian era. A history of their activities, as preserved in the Chinese documents, is given. The first part covers a period of six hundred years, first century A.D. to sixth century (589) A.D.

Le Canon Bouddhique en Chine, Tome I.—"The author has brought together everything he could on the biographical notices of the translators and gives a register of their works. The large number of references to the literature that might come in question is to be specially congratulated. . . . This assiduous work will have the recognition everywhere which it deserves." (Translated from German—*Orientalistische Literaturzeitung*, 1929, 2.)

"His important work does honour to him and his teachers . . . a fresh proof of the eminent talents of the Bengali race." (From French—*Recus Bibliographique*, 1928, October, Bruxelles.)

"An important contribution. . . . There are some of the important informations from this historical study with which it is full." (From French—*Revue des Sciences Philosophiques*.)

"Work of great value that makes an important contribution to the history of Chinese Buddhism." (From French—*Chronique d'Histoire des Religions*.)

"He has been able to bring out this first volume of a magnum opus which vindicates once more the importance of Buddhism in the history of India and testifies to the sound preparation of the author. . . . This is a schematic history of the spread of Buddhism and, with it, of Indian culture into China. . . . One of the best achievements of Buddhist scholarship, the first contribution of young India to the systematic and comparative study of Buddhism."—*Prof. G. Tucci (Indian Historical Quarterly, Vol. 2).*

Vol. II. Deux Lexiques Sanskrit-Chinois, Tome I. Double Crown 8vo pp. 336. Rs. 15-0.

It is a critical edition of two ancient Sanskrit-Chinese lexicons of the sixth and seventh centuries A.D., compiled by a Ser-Indian monk, Li-yen, and a Chinese monk, the famous Yi-tsing. The work has been enriched with notes added by Prof. Paul Pelliot, Membre de l'Institut de France, Professor in College de France.



Vol III. Deux Lexiques Sanskrit-Chinois, Tome II. Double Crown 8vo pp. 204. Rs. 15-0.

The second part of the *Deux Lexiques Sanskrit-Chinois* contains a detailed study of five Sanskrit-Chinese dictionaries which have been preserved in the Chinese Tripitaka. These are—the *Fan yu tsu ming* of Li-yen, the *Fan yu ts'ien tseu wen* of Yi-tsing, the *T'ang fan wen tseu* of Ts'uan-tchen, the *Fan T'ang siao si* and the *T'ang fan leang yu chouang touci tsi*, all of which were compiled in the seventh and eighth centuries A.D. Dr. Bagchi has discussed the problems raised by these vocabularies, their authenticity, the biography of the authors, the Prakritic, Iranian, and Central Asiatic elements in the vocabulary, the method of Chinese transcription, etc. A detailed Chinese-Sanskrit index containing more than two thousand words supplies the basis for future Sino-Sanskrit lexicographical works.

This work is of capital interest to students of Buddhism, of Indian history, to Sinologists, to linguists and to all those who are interested in the early history of cultural exchange between China and India.

Vol. IV. Le Canon Bouddhique en Chine, Tome II. Royal 8vo pp. 306. Rs. 15-0.

It contains a history of the Chinese Buddhist literature from the seventh to the thirteenth century A.D.

The work will be completed with detailed indexes in a separate volume which is now in the press.

The Evolution of Indian Polity, by R. Shama Sastri, B.A., Ph.D., M.R.A.S., Curator, Government Oriental Library, Mysore. *Demy 8vo pp. 192. (Slightly damaged). Reduced price Rs. 4-8.*

Contains a connected history of the growth and development of political institutions in India, compiled mainly from the Hindu Sastras. The author being the famous discoverer and translator of the *Kautiliya Arthashastra*, it may be no exaggeration to call him one of the authorities on Indian Polity.

*Contents:—*I. Tribal State of Society. II. Elective Monarchy. III. The Origin of the Kshatriyas. IV. The People's Assembly. V. The Duties and Prerogatives of the Kings and Priests. VI. The Effect of Jainism and Buddhism on the Political Condition of India. VII. The Empire-building policy of the Politicians of the Kautiliya Period. VIII. Espionage. IX. Theocratic Despotism. X. The Condition of the People—Intellectual, Spiritual and Economical.

"... The titles of the lectures will indicate the wealth of information contained in them.....Some of the facts mentioned by Mr. Saxtri will be an eye-opener to most people, who are fond of imagining that Indians have always been 'vain dreamers of an empty day,' occupying themselves with things of the Great Beyond, supremely contemptuous of mundane affairs, regarding them as *Maya, illusion*.....All desirous of knowing the conditions of life in Ancient India should read carefully this fascinating volume, which is one more evidence of the splendid work that the Post-Graduate teachers of the Calcutta University are doing."—*Hindustan Review*.

Social Organisation in North-East India in Buddha's Time, by Richard Fick (translated by Sisirkumar Maitra, M.A., Ph.D.). Demy 8vo pp. 390. Rs. 7-8. (Out of print.)

Dr. Fick's *Die Soziale Gliederung im Nordöstlichen Indien zu Buddhas Zeit* has, for many years, been of invaluable assistance to all interested in the social and administrative history of Buddhist India. But those ignorant of German were unable to make use of that book and their warm gratitude will be extended to Dr. Maitra for his eminently readable translation. The book is too well-known to need any review; suffice it to say that the translation is worthy of the book. Now that this scholarly work is made available in English, it should find a larger circulation."—*Hindustan Review*.

Contents.

Chapter I—*Introduction*—The Brahmanical Caste-Theory.

Chapter II—*General View of the Castes*—The Brahmanical Caste-Theory in the Pali canon—Theoretical discussions about the worthlessness of the caste—The Essential characteristics of castes.

Chapter III—*The Homeless Ascetics*—Translation to the homeless condition a universal characteristic of Eastern Culture—Causes of Asceticism.

Chapter IV—*The Ruling Class*—The Kshatriyas—Superiority of the Kshatriyas over the Brahmanas.

Chapter V—*The Head of the State*—The chief representative of the Kshatriyas is the King—General View—The Duties of the King—Limits of Royal Power.

Chapter VI—*The King's Officers*—General View of Ministers.

Chapter VII—*The House Priest of the King*—Historical Evolution of the Post of *Purohita*—His Share in Administration.

Chapter VIII—*The Brahmanas*—General View of the Brahmanas according to the Jatakas—The Four *Asramas*—Duties and Privileges of the Brahmanas.

Chapter IX—*The Leading Middle Class Families*—The Position of the *Gahapati*—the *Setthi*.

Chapter X—*The Guilds of Tradersmen and Artisans—Stage of Economical Evolution in the Jatakas—Organisation of the Artisan Class.*

Chapter XI—*Casteless Professions.*

Chapter XII—*The Despised Caste.*

Sources of Law and Society in Ancient India (*Thesis for the Degree of Doctor of Law*), by Nareschandra Sengupta, M.A., D.L. Demy 8vo pp. 109. Re. 1-8.

In this book the author traces the sources of Ancient Indian Law with reference to the environments in society and deals with matters regarding legal conceptions historically, initiating a somewhat new method, mainly following the one indicated by Ihering with reference to Roman Law in the study of problems of Hindu Law.

Pre-Historic India, by Panchanan Mitra, M.A., Ph.D. *Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged.* Demy 8vo pp. 542 (with 53 plates). Rs. 7-0. (Out of print.)

Some Contributions of South India to Indian Culture (*Readership Lectures in the Calcutta University*), by S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of Indian History and Archaeology in the University of Madras. (Out of print). Revised edition in the press.

Indian Cultural Influence in Cambodia, by B. R. Chatterji, D.Litt. (Panjab), Ph.D. (London). Demy 8vo pp. 303. Rs. 6-0.

"Within this thesis there are probably assembled all the facts at present discoverable concerning Indian influence in Cambodia..... Mr. Chatterji seems to have studied all the available inscriptions (of Cambodia) and he has tracked down an immense number of relevant passages in early Indian, Chinese and Arab literatures..... As a scholar writing for scholars Mr. Chatterji seems to have done his work well....."—*Times Literary Supplement*.

"I have read this book with the greatest interest..... A valuable and scholarly piece of work."—*Sir E. Denison Ross*.

"Dr. Chatterji is the first to point out that from the 8th century A.D. onwards Pāla Bengal played a more important rôle than South India in Greater India."—*Modern Review*.

"A very able and scholarly piece of work."—*Prof. Dodwell*.

"His book is a very clear and exact résumé of what we know about the political, religious and artistic history of Cambodia up to 1927—the year in which the book was written." (Translated from French—*Bulletin d'École Française d'Extrême Orient*.)

Pre-Aryan and Pre-Dravidian in India, by Sylvain Lévi, Jean Przyluski and Jules Bloch. *Translated into English*, by Prabodhchandra Bagchi, M.A., D.Lit. Demy 8vo pp. 216. Rs. 2-8.

"A most valuable book."—*Sir G. A. Grierson*.

"It is a most valuable book, and I am very glad to possess a copy. Indeed for some weeks I had been trying to find a copy of it in this country but had failed, so its arrival has been doubly welcome. It is most convenient to have the important essays of Lévi, Przyluski and Bloch in one volume and their value being enhanced by the additional notes of Prof. S. K. Chatterji and Dr. Bagchi himself."—*Sir George A. Grierson*.

"Dr. Bagchi has performed a useful service in translating the important articles. The subject which is introduced is bound to bulk more largely in the linguistic and historical investigations. The work has been well done both in its quality and in its get-up."—*A. C. Woolner*.

"Prof. Bagchi has not only translated these articles that, collected as they are in a handy volume, will be of greater use to everybody, but has also added a valuable introduction. In this introduction he has given a résumé of the new branch of research, and has gathered with Prof. S. K. Chatterji new and convincing facts."—*Prof. G. Tucci*.

Indian Ideals in Education, Philosophy and Religion and Art (*Kamala Lectures*), by Annie Besant, D.L. With a Foreword by the Hon'ble Sir Ewart Greaves, Kt. Demy 8vo pp. 135. Rs. 1-8.

The lectures were delivered in the Calcutta University by Dr. Annie Besant under the auspices of the Kamala Lectureship established in memory of his beloved daughter by the late Sir Asutosh Mookerjee.

Philosophical Discipline (*Kamala Lectures*), by Mahamahopadhyay Ganganath Jha, M.A., D.Litt. Demy 8vo pp. 179. Rs. 1-8.

Contents: Chapter I—*Discipline in Indian Systems*—(i) General—(ii) Vedanta—(iii) Purva-Mimamsa and other 'Hindu' Systems—(iv) Buddhism and Jainism—(v) Upanishads: Synthesis of Indian Philosophy.

Chapter II—*Discipline in other Oriental Systems*—(i) Zoroastrianism—(ii) Mithraism—(iii) Taoism—(iv) Confucianism—



(v) Egyptian Religion—(vi) Babylonian and Assyrian Religion—
(vii) Judaism—(viii) Christianity—(ix) Islam.

Chapter III.—*Discipline in Western Philosophy—Greece
and Rome—Modern Philosophy—Conclusion.*

Rationalism in Practice (*Kamala Lectures*), by Dr. R. P.
Paranjpye. Demy 8vo pp. 99. Re. 1-8.

The lectures briefly discuss certain questions of general interest and
are only intended to provoke thought in the younger generation.

Evolution of Hindu Moral Ideals (*Kamala Lectures*), by
Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyer, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D.
Demy 8vo pp. xix + 242. Rs. 2-8.

The thesis deals with the evolutionary character of the
moral ideals of Hindus as embodied and reflected in their sacred
laws, customs, social life and conduct. He shows that the
moral rules and ideals which have obtained among them have
not been immutable and stationary, but have changed, and are
bound to change, in the course of time in accordance with their
social and economic environments. The need for such adapta-
tion is stressed as an essential condition of life in the modern
world. The author examines the defects and merits of Hinduism
and the value of the contribution of Hindu thought to moral
culture. He discusses the influence of the doctrine of Karma,
the question of moral progress, the effect of the impact of
Western ideas and culture upon Hindu ideals, the drift of
modern forces and tendencies and their bearing upon the future
outlook of Hindu society. The subject is treated throughout in
the light of comparative thought and in a spirit of detachment.
The author enforces his points by numerous references to
parallel conceptions and practices in Western countries.

J. H. Muirhead (Editor, Library of Philosophy): "I have read suffi-
cient to appreciate its value for the understanding of the very interesting
subject with which it deals. I have found the comparisons which the author
makes between Hindu and Christian standards and practices particularly
instructive.....It seems to me extremely well written by one who has spared
no pains to master the literature, both Eastern and Western, on the subject
and I congratulate the press of Calcutta University on the production of so
scholarly a work."

E. Westermarck (Finland): "I have read it with great interest and
profit; it is a gem which I am very happy to possess."

A. Berriedale Keith (University of Edinburgh): "It is marked not
merely by knowledge of Indian and western ethics, and critical judgment,
but also by a sanity and humanity of judgment, which reveals how little in
essentials we of the west and you of the east differ from one another.....I
am very glad that Indian ethics have received treatment by so admirably
qualified hands."

Havelock Ellis: "I am in entire sympathy with all your main arguments (in the last chapter). They coincide with the opinions I have myself long held."

Mahamahopadhyay Dr. Gangenath Jha (Allahabad): "The lectures are, of course, excellent and should be read with interest and benefit by all interested in the well-being of the country. It will dispel a great deal of misconception."

The Rt. Hon'ble Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru: "Sir Sivaswamy Iyer is one of the most thoughtful writers and anything coming from his pen is bound to attract considerable attention. I have read considerable portions of this book since it arrived and admired the presentation of the subject a great deal."

The Times Literary Supplement (London): "The thesis is full of interest and is treated with the knowledge of affairs and in the liberal spirit which Sir Sivaswamy has often displayed on public platforms and in the Legislative Assembly."

Vedanta Kesari (Madras): "He sheds the light of a mature and scholarly mind on many intricate and vexed problems of Hindu ethics and has as ably defended the fundamental principles of Hindu morality from the charges of ignorant foreign critics as he has rescued it from the zeal of rigid orthodoxy."

Prof. Franklin Edgerton (Yale University): "I have found the book interesting and stimulating. It shows sound and deep learning, and at the same time a spirit of broad and intelligent tolerance worthy of India's best traditions. I should think its influence would be profoundly beneficial, and I heartily wish that it may enjoy the greatest possible popularity."

The History of Pre-Buddhistic Indian Philosophy, by
B. M. Barua, M.A. (Cal.), D.Lit. (London). Royal 8vo
pp. 468. Rs. 10-8.

The book gives a clear exposition of the origin and growth of Indian Philosophy from the Vedas to the Buddha, and seeks to evolve order out of chaos—to systematise the teachings of the various pre-Buddhistic sages and seers, scattered in Vedic literature (Vedas, Brahmanas, Upanishads) and in the works of the Jainas, the Ajivikas and the Buddhists.

Prof. Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan: "The only book of its kind. No student of the Philosophy of Upanishads can afford to neglect it. The book shows accurate scholarship and deep insight on every page."

Bharatiya Madhya Yuge Sadhanar Dhara (*Adhar Mookerjee Lectures in Bengali*), by Kshitimohan Sen, Sastri, M.A. With a Foreword by Rabindranath Tagore. Demy 8vo pp. xvi + 135. Re. 1-8.

(For details see Catalogue of books in Bengali.)

Gitar Bani (in Bengali), by Anilbaran Ray, M.A. *Demy 8vo pp. 200. Re. 1-0. Recently published.*

(For details see Catalogue of books in Bengali.)

Sakti or Divine Power, by Sudhendukumar Das, M.A., Ph.D. (Lond.). *Demy 8vo pp. 310. Rs. 3-0.*

An attempt has been made to trace the origin of the idea of Sakti as Divine Power from Jñān or the 'Mother-Goddesses' of the Vedas and show how it developed through the speculations of the Brahmanas and the Upanishads and finally culminated into the Svetaśvatara conception of full-bodied philosophical principle of 'Supreme Divine Sakti' belonging to God Himself, hidden in His own qualities. It is an historical study based on original Sanskrit texts. It contains for the first time a thorough discussion on the philosophy of the Kāshmere Trika School and that of the Lingayat School of Southern India from the texts both published and unpublished.

Sri Aurobindo and the Future of Mankind, by Adharchandra Das, M.A. *Double Crown 16mo pp. 143. Re. 1-0.*

The author has interwoven into a connected statement the contents of a number of articles contributed by Sri Aurobindo Ghosh, on the true meaning of Vedānta Philosophy and has presented his book in a very interesting and attractive manner.

"Mr. Adharchandra Das in the Four Chapters of his book gives us a sound and clear account of Aurobindo's main views, and points out incidentally that they are based on the central principles of Indian culture. We are all grateful to him for bringing together in a brief and accessible form the main teachings of Aurobindo Ghosh."—*Foreword*, Sir S. Radhakrishnan.

"The book is well-written and though quite small in size, gives a remarkably clear and comprehensive account of Mr. Ghosh's views."—*Hindu*.

"Mr. Das has made a close study of Aurobindo's writings and has published a remarkable book."—*Adarś*.

"This little book deserves a careful reading inasmuch as it proposes to appreciate and criticise Sri Aurobindo's philosophy, which, so far as we are aware, has not yet been attempted by any."—*Prabuddha Bharata or Awakened India*.

"Mr. Das's simple and clear exposition is an aid to the study of modern Indian philosophy with occasional side glimpses into the thought-currents of contemporary west. Mr. Das is the first to drive his plough on the virgin soil and he silently fingers at its growth. He is congratulated on the way he has accomplished his task he set for himself."—*A. B. Patrika*.

"This little book of 130 pages is a competent study of the leading ideas of the well-known Indian philosopher and Yogi Sri Aurobindo."—*Arya Path*.

2—1362B.

"It is a valuable contribution to the history of thought of present-day India and gives a clear and systematic account of the work of one of the great thinkers of our time."—*Dr. H. von Glaschag, Königsberg, Germany.*

Ancient Indian Numismatics (*Carmichael Lectures*), by
D. R. Bhandarkar, M.A., Ph.D., F.A.S.B. Demy 8vo
pp. 241. Rs. 4-14.

Topics:—

- I. Importance of the Study of Numismatics.
- II. Antiquity of Coinage in India.
- III. Karshapana: its Nature and Antiquity.
- IV. Science of Coinage in Ancient India.
- V. History of Coinage in Ancient India.

A Study of the Vedānta, being a study at once critical,
comparative and constructive, by Sarojkumar Das,
M.A. (Cal.), Ph.D. (Lond.). *With a Foreword by Prof.*
Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, M.A., D.Litt. Second
Edition. Demy 8vo pp. xiv + 404. Rs. 4-0.

"The author insists upon a co-operation of the intellectual and the moral, and emphasises the practical attitude of the philosophy of life as incorporated in the Vedānta. His arguments are clear and precise. His descriptions vivid and full of meaning, his language fluent and expressive. His knowledge of Western philosophy is such as to make him fully competent for the task of giving a systematic and comparative historical study of the Vedānta. . . ."—*The Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland.*

"A very clear analysis, by a leading Indian thinker, of the philosophical system known as the Vedānta. . . Dr. S. K. Das well sustains the pre-eminence of Indian thought in the world of philosophy."—*The Times Literary Supplement.*

"This book, made up of the twelve Sreegopal Basumallik Fellowship Lectures for 1929, gives a very clear analysis of the Vedānta. Dr. S. K. Das brings out the fact that the change from the Rigvedic to the Upanishadic age had a momentous influence in the religious history of mankind. It meant 'a spiritual renaissance in ancient India that can be compared with the transition from the bondage of Leviticus to the freedom of the Gospels.'"
—*The Inquirer.*

"The Basumallik Fellowship Lectures for 1929 delivered by Dr. Das have been published in the form of the attractive volume before us. . . . A sound knowledge of European Philosophy in its most recent developments has been fully utilised for the purpose of comparative and critical exposition. The book will, without a doubt, be appreciated by all students of Advaita Vedānta."—*The Indian Review.*

"Your criticism and appreciation of Bertrand Russell's 'Free Man's Worship' seems to me exceptionally good. I hope it may have wide circulation as it deserves."—*Prof. J. H. Muirhead.*

"The learned author's attempt to assign to Systematic Vedanta its proper place in the history of human thought is characterised by great acumen and eloquent penetration, and it is sure to interest every serious student of General Philosophy."—*Prof. Sten Konow.*

"Such a just and perceptive guide as Dr. Das is . . . of great value and the more so to Western students because he is intimate with European philosophy . . . we could not wish for a more clarifying or enlightening guide from the valleys of the Rigveda in which 'the Many' predominates over 'the One' to the ultimate heights of the Upanishads where 'the One' exists eternally unconditioned by 'the Many.'"—*Hugh I. A. Fausset.*

The Aryan Trail in Iran and India, by Nagendranath Ghose, M.A., B.L. *Demy 8vo pp. 347. Rs. 3-8.*

The matters investigated in this book formed the subject of a course of University Extension Lectures which the author delivered in the Department of Anthropology of this University. This is a naturalistic study of the Vedic hymns and the Avesta.

Pragaitihasik Mahenjo Daro (in Bengali), by Kunjagovinda Goswami, M.A. *Demy 8vo pp. 186. Rs. 2-8. (Out of print). Revised edition under preparation.*

(For details see Catalogue of books in Bengali.)

Cultural Relations between India and Java (Readership Lectures), by A. J. Bernet Kempers, Ph.D. *Demy 8vo pp. 35 As. 8.*

Sanskrit Buddhism in Burma, by Niharranjan Ray, M.A. (Cal.), Dr. Lett. et Phil. (Leiden), Dip. Lib. (Lond.). *Royal 8vo pp. xv + 116. Profused illustrated. Rs. 2-0.*

Attempts have been made in this book to explain one of the many aspects of the culture-complex of early Indo-Burmese history; at the same time it seeks to initiate another chapter in the history of the expansion of Indian religions and culture outside India's natural geographical boundaries.

The subject is but little known, and very little has so far been done to elucidate the vague general ideas that exist today amongst scholars about it. A large number of original sources and source-materials have here been brought to light for the first time; there will be found many instances where new interpretations of old materials have been put forward. Thus the author has been able to infer the prevalence of the Sarvastivada in Old Prome, the definite existence of Mahayanist and Tantrik

texts in the monastic libraries of Upper Burma, and of hithert. unrecognised representations of gods and goddesses belonging to the Mahayana and its allied pantheons.

"... your work is far in advance of mine...."—G. E. Harvey, I.C.S. (retd.), *Professor of Burmese, Oxford University, and author of History of Burma.*

"... has by a thorough and reliable research laid a solid foundation for our knowledge of and insight into the position of Buddhism in Burma in relation to that in Indo-China and Indonesia...."—N. J. Krom, *Professor of Indo-Javanese History and Archaeology, Leiden University.*

"... a conscientious and well-informed scholar.... you have shown in it a marked ability for historical research.... above all you have shown a remarkable degree of judgment and caution in drawing your conclusions... your book may be regarded as an important contribution to our knowledge."—J. Ph. Vogel, *Prof. of Indian History and Archaeology, University of Leiden.*

Paniniya-Sikṣa or the Śikṣā-Vedāṅga ascribed to Pāṇini, edited by Manomohan Ghosh, M.A., Kavyatirtha. *Demy 8vo pp. lxi + 90. Rs. 3-0.*

This text being the most ancient work on Vedic (Indo-Aryan) phonetics (*Śikṣā*) has been critically edited in all its five recensions with an introduction, translation and notes together with its two commentaries. In the introduction the editor discusses among other things briefly the evolution of the six branches of auxiliary Vedic studies known as the six Vedāṅgas and has treated in full the origin and development of the study of Phonetics (*Śikṣā*) which has been considered one of the important branches of modern Linguistics. Besides this the editor discusses here the antiquity of Pāṇini and throws some fresh light on the date of this great grammarian who is supposed to be the author of the *Śikṣā*.

II. ANCIENT INDIAN TEXTS

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fective on account of a hopeless muddling of the text, Dr. Jha collected manuscripts from various places; and, with the help of these manuscripts, made out an intelligible text, and then proceeded with the work of translation.

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Brahmanical Gods in Burma (A chapter of Indian Art and Iconography), by Niharranjan Ray, M.A. (Cal.), Dr. Lett., et Phil. (Leiden), Dip. Lit. (Lond.). *Royal Sco* pp. 106, with 23 plates. Rs. 2-4.

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Agrarian System in Ancient India (*Readership Lectures*),
 by U. N. Ghoshal, M.A., Ph.D. *Demy 8vo pp. 136.*
Rs. 2-8.

This work is a supplement to the author's *Contributions to the History of the Hindu Revenue System*. In the first lecture, the author traces the beginnings of the Ancient Indian Agrarian system and its development in the literature of Law and Policy. The three following lectures offer for the first time a historical account of the land-system in Northern India from the period of early Buddhist literature to the Muslim conquest. The fifth and last lecture discusses exhaustively the vexed problem of ownership of the soil in Ancient India. Interesting parallels are drawn in this work between the land-system of Ancient India on the one hand and those of Anglo-Saxon England and primitive Germany on the other.

Prof. A. B. Keith :—"It is an excellent work manifesting once more the author's wide reading and knowledge of things both Indian and of the

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The Evolution of Indian Polity, by R. Shama Sastri, B.A., Ph.D., M.R.A.S., Curator, Government Oriental Library, Mysore. *Demy 8vo pp. 192. Rs. 6-0.* Slightly damaged copies available at a reduced price of Rs. 4-8.

(For details see page 3.)

Sources of Law and Society in Ancient India (*Thesis for the Degree of Law*), by Nareschandra Sen, M.A., D.L. *Demy 8vo pp. 109. Re. 1-8.*

(For details see page 5.)

Pre-Aryan and Pre-Dravidian in India, by Sylvain Lévi, Jean Przyluski and Jules Bloch. *Translated into English*, by Prabodhchandra Bagchi, M.A., D.Lit. *Demy 8vo pp. 216. Rs. 2-8.*

(For details see page 6.)

The History of Pre-Buddhistic Indian Philosophy, by
Prof. B. M. Barua, M.A. (Cal.), D.Lit. (Lond.). *Royal*
8vo pp. 468. Rs. 10-8.

(For details see page 8.)

Orissa in the Making, by Bijaychandra Majumdar, B.L.
With an introductory Foreword by Sir Edward A. Gait,
M.A., K.C.S.I. *Crown 8vo pp. 247. Rs. 4-8.*

This work, which has no rival in the field, presents a mass of new facts relating to the early history of Orissa, and sets out the hitherto unnoticed course of events which culminated in the emergence of Orissa as a distinct national and linguistic unit. How the author has executed this work successfully after having been engaged for many years in his research work in Orissa, has been noticed by Sir Edward A. Gait in the introductory Foreword spoken of above.

The Literary Times of London :—"In Mr. Majumdar's scholarly treatise on the making of Orissa we are introduced to an exactly opposite tendency, the tendency, namely, of Hinduism to absorb and modify aboriginal tribes and cults without entirely obliterating them. Orissa is not known to the average reader of Indian history, though the great temple of Jagannath at Puri, on the coast, is the scene of those car festivals which gave rise to the familiar but quite inaccurate phrase now current in the English language. The geographical position of Orissa, with a chain of hills almost skirting the sea and much wild country in the hinterland, doubtless protected it from invasion; and the character of its inhabitants, coupled with their poverty, which held out little hopes of adequate plunder, offered no inducement to undergo the necessary hardships. The conquest of Kalinga by Asoka is one of the outstanding facts of early Indian history, but after that time we hear little of this tract which seems to have been left to the Hindus as a play-ground to fight out their quarrels and their ambitions. It was not until 1568, when the Mogul dynasty was firmly established, that Orissa fell under the sway of the Muhammadans, and even then part of it seems to have remained under Hindu princes. And since Hindus did not write history Mr. Majumdar has been compelled to reconstruct his story from epigraphic and similar records. He has shown commendable patience in this task and has written a useful book."

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2. INDIA (MEDIÆVAL AND MODERN)

Ramdas O Sivaji (*in Bengali*), by Charuchandra Datta, I.C.S. (Retd.), Demy 8vo pp. 373. 1941. *About Rs. 2-8.*

(For details see Catalogue of books in Bengali.)

Siva Chhatrapati, by Surendranath Sen, M.A., Ph.D., B.Litt. (Oxford). Demy 8vo pp. 284. *Rs. 4-14.*

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Studies in Indian History, by the same author. Demy 8vo pp. 294. Rs. 3-0.

"This small volume contains a number of papers based on Dr. Sen's Marathi and Portuguese studies. Among other items may be mentioned a translation of d'Alorna's 'Instructions to his Successor, Tavora.' This document was written in 1750, and contains a *résumé* of the operations by which the Portuguese succeeded in regaining part of the ground which they had lost to their Maratha neighbours. Interesting and useful accounts of the Portuguese records at Goa and of the Portuguese documents relating to Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan also form part of the volume. Slighter studies relate to various episodes in Marathi history. As a whole the volume

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contains much that is both new and sound. Dr. Sen is one of the most careful and reliable of the younger Indian writers of history. One day we hope he may give us that history of the Marathas in the eighteenth century which he is better qualified than anyone else to write."—*Times Literary Supplement*, February 5, 1931.

The Dynastic History of Northern India (Early Medieval Period), by Hemchandra Ray, M.A. (Cal.), Ph.D. (Lond.).

Vol. I. Royal 8vo pp. 699. With ten coloured maps. Rs. 10-0.

This comprehensive work removes a long-felt want in the domain of Indian history. It attempts to give an account of the dynasties that ruled in Northern India during the period of transition intervening between the decline of the Hindu dynasties and the Muslim conquest. The work is based on a thorough examination of literary (Indian, Arabic, Persian, etc.) epigraphic and numismatic materials. No effort has been spared to make the work useful to the students of Indian history and culture. The various tables, the synchronistic charts and above all the coloured maps add to the value of the work.

Prof. F. W. Thomas (Oxford): ".....It is a very full, in fact so far as I am aware exhaustive, assemblage of all materials relating to one of the most obscure periods, whether contained in Indian or extra-Indian (Persian, Arabic, etc.) sources. The work seems to me to testify to great care and accuracy, and it would be a valuable aid to study and book of reference for scholars at every stage."

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With this volume ends the analysis of the political history of the various dynasties that ruled in Northern India during the three or four centuries preceding the establishment of the imperialism of Delhi under the Turks. The beginnings of some of these dynasties, however, have been traced as far back as the middle of the sixth century A.D. while there were others which retained their vigour till the fourteenth century.

Though this volume is a continuation of the first one, it has got an individuality of its own. It deals entirely with Rajput dynasties most of which sprang up in the latter days of the Imperial Pratiharas.

Vol. III. In preparation.

The Central Authority in British India: 1774-84, by A. P. Dasgupta, M.A. (Cal.), Ph.D. (London). *Demy 8vo pp. 375. Rs. 5-0.*

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The Santal Insurrection of 1855-57, by Kalikinkar Datta, M.A., Ph.D. *Royal Sto* pp. xi + 163. 1940. *Re.* 1-8.

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The work is a concise academic study of an outstanding problem of Indian constitutional politics. The treatment is from a strikingly original point of view. Current conceptions of Nationality are acutely analysed and exposed and an entirely new conception of Indian Nationality is propounded. The work is eminently helpful to all statesmen and students of Indian life and history who have to deal with India, whether in the field of practical politics or in the sphere of academic study.

History of Political Thought from Rammohun to Dayananda, Vol. I (Bengal), by Bimanbihari Majumdar, M.A. Ph.D. *Demy 8vo pp. 518. Rs. 4-8.*

Bharat Gaurab Bankimchandra-o-Surendranath (in Bengali), by Kamala Debi M.A. *Demy 8vo pp. 90. 1940. As. 12.*

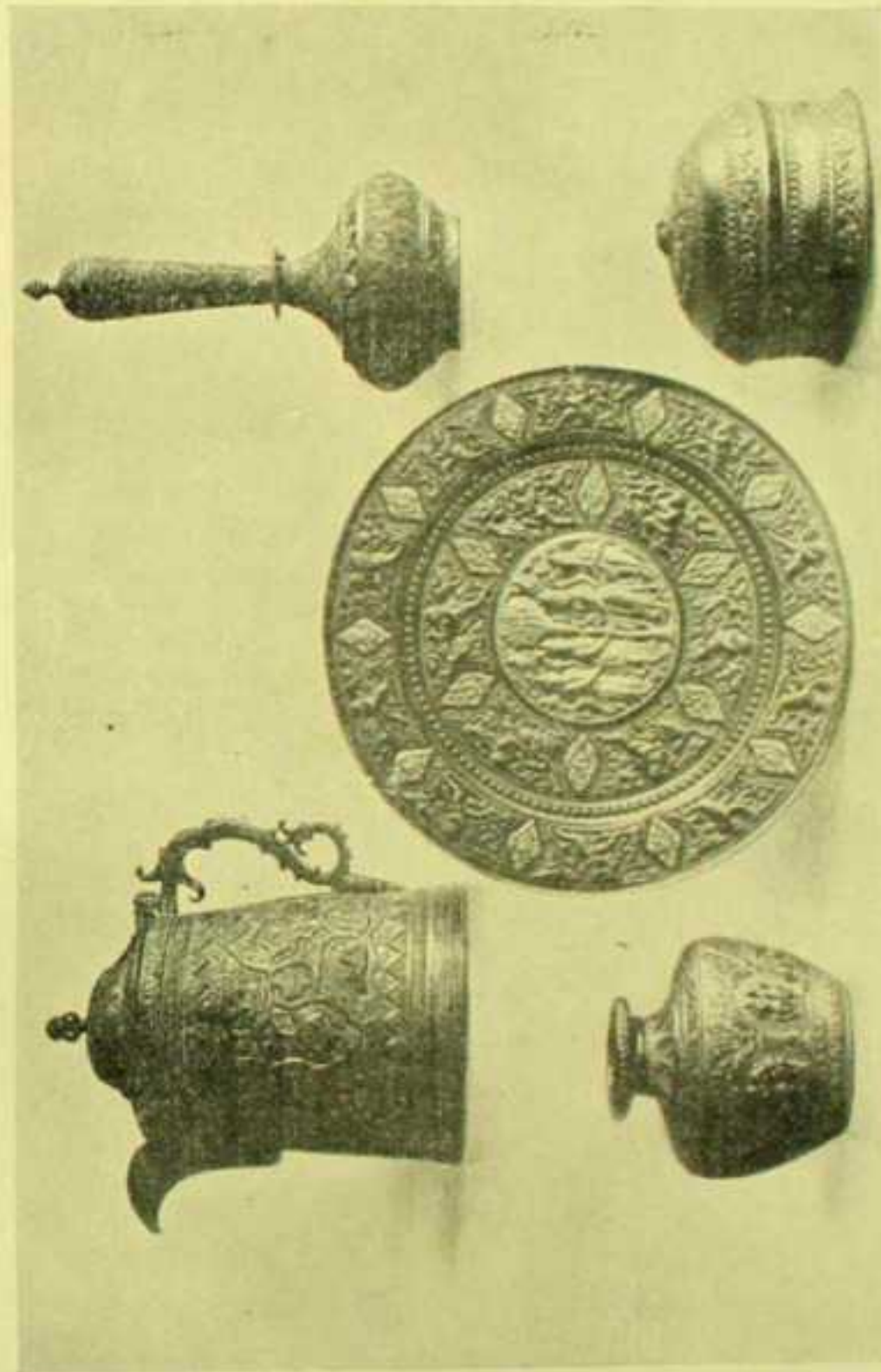
(For details see Catalogue of books in Bengali.)

Studies in the History of the Bengal Subah, 1740-70, Vol. I (Social and Economic), by Kalikinkar Datta, M.A., Ph.D. *Demy 8vo pp. 587. Rs. 5-8.*

The author has made a laudable effort to throw new light on some of the least known aspects of the social and economic history of Bengal from a study of a huge mass of literary and documentary records. His reconstruction of the social history will prove of immense interest. The major part of the volume has been devoted to the East India Company, their factories in this province, their purchases and sales, their agents and officers, and the inquisitive student will find these chapters a valuable mine of information.

Sir Eras Cotton.—"It is already evident to me that the volume represents a distinct and valuable contribution to the history of the period. The value of the book is greatly enhanced by its careful documentation which enables the reader to visualise most graphically the conditions which prevailed in Bengal in Pre-British days. I feel honoured to possess a copy of Mr. Datta's book."

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Sir Jadunath Sarkar.—"The information collected by you is interesting."

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"It is an honest and painstaking attempt to piece together scattered and sometime unpublished information regarding little known aspects of the political and economic history of Bengal during the eighteenth century. It has a fairly adequate bibliography and a useful index. The map of the Inland Navigation after Rennel is an interesting reproduction.....The author knows his materials well and his judgment is sound."—*The Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society*.

"The learned author has drawn upon a mass of unpublished Records of the East India Company which throw a flood of light on the subject matter. He has made an extensive and exhaustive study of the contemporary Bengali, Sanskrit and Persian literature to write a connected social history of the country. Some of the books utilised by him are in manuscript and are not widely known to the literary world.....Not only the professed students of history but also the public in general, we believe, will find the book interesting and useful.....No other writer, Indian or European, has been able to present such a mass of materials regarding the internal life of the factories of the East India Company as this indefatigable investigator has done.....We congratulate the author and the University of Calcutta on the production of this illuminating social and economic history of our country."—*The Amrita Bazar Patrika*.

"Dr. Datta is justly looked upon as a scholar whose researches invest his work with authority. In this book he has made an honest and laudable attempt to collect minute and interesting details regarding the little known aspects of the social and economic history of Bengal, during the period of transition that intervened between the collapse of Mughal imperial authority in the province and the effective establishment of the British East India Company's power there. Indeed, the real history of the people of our country has yet to be written, and we have no hesitation in considering this work to be one of the pioneer works in this direction. It is striking that the learned author has laboured hard to base his accounts on comprehensive and exhaustive studies of a variety of sources, many of which were till then unpublished and little known. . . The work is studiously impartial in its tone, and many of its expressions are very suggestive and significant. We believe that the book would be studied with interest and profit by all, who are interested in the past history of their country, and trust that Dr. Datta would try to write a similar volume for the last quarter of the eighteenth century."—*Indian Culture*, Vol. VI, No. I.

Alivardi and His Times, by Kalikinkar Datta, M.A., Ph.D.
(Cal.). Royal 8vo pp. xix and 308. 1939. Rs. 4-0.

"Dr. K. K. Datta of Patna has done specialised work in the History of Bengal and Bihar in the middle of the 18th century as that period wit-



nessed great political changes and other transformation, all pregnant with significant issues for the future.

"Rightly enough, Dr. Datta examines the trade conditions and facilities of Bengal in a separate chapter and describes the general economic condition and the social aspect of life in others....."

"The book is illustrated by two maps carefully prepared and has been as usual with the author, based on the utilisation of contemporary documents of all kinds including records of European Companies with particular stress laid on the incidental glimpses of economic and social life that some of them give. This book is on the whole an able and instructive supplement of a predominantly political character to the author's earlier study of the Economic and Social History of the times. We congratulate him heartily on this production which is marked by a high level of scholarship combined with accuracy of information, an elaborate study of the sources and balanced presentation of findings. The book is a model piece of workmanship by a careful researcher who has spared no pains to make his treatment thorough and intensive."—*Journal of Indian History*.

".....Alivardi's reign does, indeed, mark a crucial point in Bengal's history, and Dr. Datta's well-documented account will be very welcome.

"It is sometimes forgotten that Bengal has not always been primarily an agricultural country; her commerce was remarkable and extended from China to Africa. From about the middle of the eighteenth century, the economic degeneration of Bengal, and especially of Western Bengal, began. For this the servants of the East India Company, who were not particularly attractive creatures, were, along with the Maratha intruders, very largely responsible. Political disorders which had begun several years before 1757 reflected on the economic situation which was aggravated by the grasping policy of the Company and its servants.

"Dr. Datta has appended a critical bibliography, and several useful maps."—*The Statesman*.

"The 18th century with the fateful battle of Plassey (1757) is most important in the history of Bengal as well as in the history of British relations with India. The credit of making the first systematic and exhaustive survey of that century with Alivardi (ruling Bengal between 1740-56) as the central figure goes to Prof. Dr. Kalikinkar Datta."

"Dr. Datta's survey of education, of the position of woman, of the social relations between the Hindus and the Moslems of Bengal, open a new field for research in which he will be honoured as a pioneer and we hope that he will enrich our historical literature with many such precious volumes."—*New Asia*.

"In this volume we read in considerable detail the romantic story of Alivardi's rise to power and of the terrible difficulties he had to contend with in order to maintain it. An interesting chapter is that which describes the character of Alivardi's administration. The author is able to establish that the success of Alivardi's government depended on the zealous services of a band of able Hindu officers, civil and military."—*The Indian Culture*.

"His accounts are based on a comprehensive and critical study of a number of original sources such as contemporary works in Persian, published records of the East India Company, unpublished records of the East India Company preserved in the archives of the Government of India, some French letters, works of contemporary European writers, Marathi documents compiled in the 'Selections from the Peshwa Daftar' and Aitihāsik Patra-vyavahar and contemporary literature in Bengali as well as Sanskrit. Some documents in English and Persian have been brought to light, and utilised by him for historical purposes, for the first time.

".....Every page of the book bears evidence of the indefatigable industry and critical historical judgment of Dr. Datta, who has already earned for himself the deserved reputation of a sound scholar for his valuable researches in Modern Indian History. The author's style is lucid and

suggestive. A map of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa in the mid-eighteenth century and a plan of the battle of Giria, incorporated in the book, would be helpful to the students in understanding the topographical details which the writer has tried hard to make as much accurate as possible. A critical bibliography and an analytical index, given at the end of the volume, have greatly enhanced its value.—*The Anuritabazar Patrika*.

".....The author's narrative, based upon a first-hand study of the records and enriched with his careful observations, is accurate and scholarly, his style is easy and flowing, his historical reflections are always thoughtful, his estimate of characters is sound and just. We have no doubt that the present work will remain for a long time to come the standard authority on the subject which it treats....."—*Journal of the Greater India Society*.

".....Dr. Datta has given a vivid picture of the horrors of those days on the authority of contemporary European and Indian writers including Gangarama who was an eye-witness of the Maratha ravages in Bengal and completed his *Maharastropurana* (in Bengali) towards the close of the year 1751 A.D. The author has also given an able survey of the commerce and industries of Bengal in the 18th century. Chapter VIII of the book deals with such interesting topics as agriculture, market prices of articles, and the manufacture of guns and boats, silk and cotton cloth, muslin, etc. Society has been described from different aspects such as education, position of women, and social relations between Hindus and Musalmans.—*The Indian Historical Quarterly*.

".....I must congratulate you on the excellent way in which you have dealt with the subject. It shows extensive reading and critical ability of a high order. The style is lucid and attractive."—*H. C. Majumdar, Vice-Chancellor, Dacca University*.

".....I regard it (Alivardi and his Times) as a master-piece."—*Sachchidananda Sinha, Vice-Chancellor, Patna University*.

Principles of Training for Historical Investigation, by
Prof. Arthur Percival Newton, M.A., D.Lit., B.Sc.,
F.S.A. Demy 8vo pp. 99. Re. 1-8.

Exploration in Tibet, by Swami Pranavananda (of the Holi
Kailas and Manosarovar). Demy 8vo pp. 160, with
Illustrations and Maps. 1939. Rs. 2-8.

Extracts from the Foreward by Dr. S. P. Chatterjee, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Lond.), Dr. De L'Universite, Paris, F.G.S. :—"The book consists of two parts. In the first part, the author after giving a general description of the area deals with the various phenomena that he observed during the freezing and the melting of the lakes—Manasarovar and Rakshas Tal. The crevasse, locally known as *nayur*, along the edge of which blocks of ice are piled up, is a peculiar surface feature of Manasarovar when it freezes. The Swami is the first explorer who studied the lakes continuously during the whole of the winter and the early spring, and has given us a vivid and picturesque description of the changing surface features of the lakes during this period. His descriptions of the people and their mode of living, though brief, are no less interesting.

In the second part of the book, the author takes up the question of the sources of the four great rivers and attempts to tackle it thoroughly in an exhaustive manner. The problem of fixing the sources of rivers is a difficult one, especially in a region like Tibet, where rivers are continuously cutting back by headwater erosion. It requires a detailed and careful study before anything like a "last word" can be said on this point. I am glad to find

that the Swami is not dogmatic in his assertions, far less egoistic. He examines systematically the different criteria which professional geographers usually apply in the case of the four great rivers, and arrives at the conclusion that it would be most reasonable and nearer the truth to accept the traditional sources. He draws the attention of the reader to certain inconsistencies in Dr. Sven Hedin's treatment of the subject, though I am sure, that the Swami's admiration and regard for Dr. Sven Hedin, as an explorer and one of the greatest geographers, are in no way less than anybody else's.

I am confident that this book will be widely appreciated both in India and abroad, and I hope that it will do much to start lively discussions on the four great Indian rivers, and to rivet the attention of geographers all the world over on this important problem—the sources of these rivers once again.

3. EUROPE

European Alliance (1815-1825), by Prof. C. K. Webster, M.A., Litt.D. *Royal 8vo pp. 94. Re. 1-8.*

The book consists of six lectures delivered in the University in 1927. The author has shown how the Great Powers of Europe formed an Alliance originally to protect Europe from French aggrandisement during the Napoleonic period and has discussed the different aspects of the Alliance. He has shown what changes had occurred in the Alliance after the Conference of Aix-la-Chapelle (1818-1820) and what attitude the Alliance took towards the Spanish Revolution (1820-23). In the last Lecture he has compared the Alliance with the new institution, the League of Nations.

Post-War Europe, by Dr. Sudhindranath Ghosh. *Demy 8vo pp. 39. 1940. As. 6.*

Mahayuddher pare Europe (in Bengali), by Susobhan-chandra Sarkar, M.A. *Demy 8vi pp. 208. Re. 1-0.*

(For details see Catalogue of books in Bengali.)

4. ISLAM

A History of Islamic People, by S. Khuda Bukhsh, M.A., B.C.L., Barrister-at-Law. *Demy 8vo pp. 178. (Slightly damaged.) Reduced price Rs. 4-8.*

Translated from the German of Dr. Weil's *Geschichte der Islamitischen Völker*, a descriptive account of Mohammad and the Qura'n, as also of the Caliphate. The conflict of ideas in early Arabdom, the narrowness of early Arabic rationalism and the evolution of Islamic culture on a broad and humanitarian



basis during the time of the Abbasid Caliphs at Baghdad is described with the skill of an artist, and altogether the book forms a most fascinating introduction to the mentality and general outlook of Islam in the first few centuries of its history.

Islamic Civilization, Vol. I, by S. Khuda Bukhsh, M.A., B.C.L., Barrister-at-Law. *Demy 8vo pp. 364. Rs. 5-0.*

Do. Vol. II. *Demy 8vo pp. 309. Rs. 4-0.*

Sir Thomas Carey-Evans.—"It is a most valuable addition to our knowledge of Islam and the work could not be in better hands than those of Mr. Khuda Bukhsh."

"Both pedagogue and student of social conditions will welcome the articles on Muslim Education. There is not yet any scientific text-book on the Theory and History of Muslim Education, but much material for one will be found here, and references to relevant literature, for the author has consulted the literature of his subject with sufficient industry to have fully satisfied the injunction of the Prophet to 'seek learning even unto China.'"—*The Statesman*, 15th February, 1931.

The Early Heroes of Islam, by S. A. Salik, B.A. *Demy 8vo pp. 514. Rs. 6-0.*

In this book the author has tried to place before the public brief sketches of the Prophet of Arabia and of his five immediate successors. It also contains short notices of a galaxy of great men who flourished in Arabia in that age and gives an interesting account of the birth and the rapid growth of Islam. It will be both interesting and instructive to readers of every creed and colour.

The Arab Kingdom and its Fall, by J. Wellhausen. *Translated into English,* by Margaret Graham Weir, M.A. *Demy 8vo pp. 607. Rs. 7-8.*

Contents:—Chap.	I—Introduction.
"	II—Ali and the First Civil War.
"	III—The Sufyânids and the Second Civil War.
"	IV—The First Marwânids.
"	V—Umar II and the Mawâli.
"	VI—The Later Marwânids.
"	VII—Marwân and the Third Civil War.
"	VIII—The Arab Tribes in Khurâsân.
"	IX—The Fall of the Arab Kingdom.

Lectures on Arabic Historians, by Prof. D. S. Margoliouth,
D.Lit., F.B.A. *Demy 8vo pp. 168. Rs. 2-0.*

Mussulman Culture, by V. V. Bartold. *Translated into English from Russian* by Prof. Shahid Suhrawardy.
Size 5½ in. by 7½ in., pp. 136 + xxviii. Re. 1-8.

In this book the author has attempted a survey of the entire field of Mussulman culture and tried to explain those cultural inter-relations which had existed between the territories of the Mussulman world.

Administration of Justice during the Muslim Rule in India, by Wahed Husain, B.L. *Demy 8vo pp. 211. Rs. 2-0.*

The book gives a wide survey of the Judicial system and the Judicial Machinery from the early Muslim Rule down to the grant of Diwani in 1765. It contains Tables showing the gradation of courts established during the pre-Mughal and Mughal periods.

Contents: The Constitution of Courts—(Court of Canon Law and the Courts of Common Law—Full Bench—Royal Courts—Courts of Appeal, Revision and Review by the Chief-Q'azi and the Diwan)—Judicial Administration in Provinces and Rural Areas—Village Self-Government—Socialistic functions—Modes of Trial—Scenes of Trial—Description of the Q'azi's Court and the Royal Court—Appointment of Lawyers—Method of Procedure—Drawing up decree, etc. It contains—Edicts and *Farmans* of the Emperors—the *Qanun-i-Shahi*—*Jus Gentium* of the Muslim and *Jus Gentium* of the Romans—Islamic Adjective Law and Procedure—(What portion of the Islamic Law made applicable to non-Muslims—Extent of modification of Muslim Law)—Guarantee of protection to non-Muslims and other cognate subjects with a history of the Origin of Islamic Legal Institutions—A comparative view of the Islamic Courts and the British Courts of justice—Influence of the Mughal Rule on the present system of Administration.

OPINIONS

Sir Shah Md. Sulaiman, Kt., Offg. Chief Justice, Allahabad—".....it shows your learning and research work, and contains much valuable information, not easily available in English books."

Sir Ahmad Husain Amin Jung, Kt., M.A., LL.D., etc.—".....an excellent work.....is evidently the result of fine research and admirable industry.....The Calcutta University has added a bright chapter to Islamic History."

Advance—".....one indeed feels curious to know interesting details about the Administration of Justice during a very long period of Indian History.....the general public will greatly profit by the book laboriously compiled by an expert.....Going through the book one is impressed by certain facts.....that even in those periods there was an elaborate procedure for appeal, revision and review of judgment.....the author has given a very good survey of a period which has of late attracted our attention.....The book will certainly command wide popularity."



Forward.—".....the writer has gone to the original sources for his raw materials out of which he has constructed an edifice that appears to be a replica of the Courts of Law as they existed during the Mahomedan times. The book does not strike one as a laboured apology but as account of facts so far as the author has been able to ascertain."

V. RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY

The Nyaya Theory of Knowledge: A critical study of some problems of Logic and Metaphysics, by S. C. Chatterjee, M.A., Ph.D. *Royal 8vo pp. 421 + xx. 1939. Rs. 5-0.*

The book gives a clear and complete account of the Nyāya Epistemology, compares it with the rival theories of other Indian and Western systems, and attempts a critical estimation of its worth. It will be valuable to all students of Logic and Metaphysics.

Sir S. Radhakrishnan :—" A clear and complete statement of the Nyāya Theory of Knowledge. References to Western Systems of thought are always interesting and often illuminating."

Professor M. Hiriyanna :—" It is, in every way, a scholarly work; and it forms, in my opinion, a very valuable contribution to modern studies of the Indian systems of philosophy."

Mr. C. E. M. Joad :—" Professor Chatterjee's book, which is full, thorough and clear, is a model of philosophical writing . . ."

Professor A. B. Keith :—" The author has rendered a very substantial service to the study of Indian philosophy by his careful exposition of the essential Nyāya doctrines—with due regard to other Indian theories and to Western Philosophical conceptions. His constant effort to avoid mere presentation of his authorities and instead to make clear the implications of their doctrines expressed in the terminology of modern philosophy is unquestionably the most effective way of making Indian philosophy a real and living factor in present-day metaphysical theory."

An Introduction to Indian Philosophy, by S. C. Chatterjee, M.A., Ph.D. and D. M. Datta, M.A., Ph.D. *Demy 8vo pp. 464 + xviii. 1939. Rs. 3-8.*

This book provides a simple introduction to the Indian systems of philosophy and gives a fairly comprehensive account of the Cārvāka, Jaina, Bauddha, Nyāya, Vaiśeṣika, Sāṅkhya Yoga, Mīmāṃsā and Vedānta systems. It has been primarily written for beginners. The first chapter which contains the general principles and basic features of Indian philosophy, as well as a brief sketch of each system, gives the student a bird's-eye view of the entire field and prepares him for a more intensive study of the systems which are contained in the following chapters. The book will suit the needs of university students at different stages, as well as of general readers interested in Indian philosophy.



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Professor B. M. Barua :—"There is not a better book in the field to give such a fascinating bird's-eye view of Indian philosophy with so much of fairness, simplicity and accuracy."

The Foundations of Living Faiths (*Stephanos Nirmalendu Ghosh Lectures on Comparative Religion*), by H. D. Bhattacharyya, M.A., B.L., Head of the Department of Philosophy and Provost, Jagannath Hall, Dacca University. *Royal 8vo pp. 538. Rs. 5-8.*

The first volume now published of this introduction to Comparative Religion consists of the following chapters :—

(1) The Living Faiths, (2) The Prophets, (3) The Revelations, (4) The Gods of Hinduism: Vedic, (5) The Gods of Hinduism: Pauranic, (6) God in Judaism, (7) God in Christianity, (8) God in Islam, (9) God in Zoroastrianism: Gothic, (10) God in Zoroastrianism: post-Gothic.

Here have been marshalled for the first time the main features of all the living religions of the world in a comparative setting. The second volume will deal with the idea of God in the remaining living religions as also with the religious practices and the ethical and eschatological concepts of all the living religions. The book is being already used as a text-book for advanced students in Philosophy of Religion in some Indian Universities.

Philosophical Review :—".....The very fact that this publication appears in India, and the way in which the author presents his clear and sound ideas without in the least dramatizing them, gives ground for the fear that it will probably become only very little known among Western students. That would be highly regrettable, because the author proves to be a spiritual personality whose statements are of religious importance. In contradiction to so many living Indian scholars, Bhattacharyya is not at all spoilt by his elaborate Western education; he has preserved the Indian way of looking at religious problems, though on the other hand he is well acquainted with American philosophy, contemporary European theology, and the psychology of C. G. Jung. The book is filled with inspiring remarks, not only in the chapters about Indian religion but also in those about Judaism, Christianity, Islam and Zoroastrianism, where the author presents well-digested results of recent research."



Hibbert Journal :—".....After introductory discussions of the character of living religions, and the nature and importance of prophecy and revelation, Mr. Bhattacharyya proceeds to a historical survey of the development of the conception of God in Hinduism, Judaism, Christianity, Islam and Zoroastrianism. It is not possible here to follow these accounts in detail or to give any conception of the wealth of information which Mr. Bhattacharyya uses to illustrate his argument.....the main interest of the volume for British readers is that it contains accounts of the great living religions by a representative and well-informed Indian writer and teacher. . ."(Extract from a long review).

Oriental Literary Digest :—".....Although the author's religious convictions are Hindu, his attitude is strictly that of a scientific student who wants to achieve a fair and sympathetic appreciation; and his presentation is objective and free from unnecessary bias or emphasis. In making a comparative evaluation of the essentials of these living faiths, his general method is critical and expository, but that he does not ignore the historical antecedents will be clear from the fact that he takes into account the Vedic and Gothic systems, and nowhere does he pass over the sociological significance or background.

The reviewer feels that a few words of facile recommendation in a short notice are not enough to deal with a work of such scope, interest and value; but he has no doubt that the work is the product of much thought and learning, and its interest as wide as humanity. It is not the author's intention to present comprehensive or merely scholarly accounts of the various systems, but to clarify our understanding of their important and enduring contribution to the culture of the world. If his criticisms sometimes receive a somewhat clear-cut or blunt expression, they are judicious and proceed from mature conviction born of wide reading and honest reflection. . . Of the surveys of particular faiths, which are presented with a wealth of knowledge and freedom from preconceived notions, the most interesting perhaps is that of Zoroastrianism, the treatment of which is in many points strikingly refreshing and illuminating....."

The Amrita Bazar Patrika :—".....While the book is intended mainly for the benefit of the students of philosophy, yet it is nonetheless a compendium for the serious-minded readers who will find it illuminating in many respects. . . . While speaking on the subject of religion, the most dry subject perhaps, the author has not faltered anywhere to make his book a pleasant reading so far as the language and the treatment are concerned. This is an achievement no doubt. He has been able to give collectively such a view of the principal religions of the world as has not hitherto been attainable—a bird's-eye view of the field which will enable the reader with little time at his disposal to appreciate the relations of the various systems and to form some intelligent conception of what is involved in the study of comparative religion. In short, Mr. Bhattacharyya's book is a remarkable contribution to the literature of religious thought and it will undoubtedly prove very valuable and fascinating. There is no other that we know of which has been compiled in exactly the same representative way and the Calcutta University has more than justified its choice by the issue of such a book."

Prof. A. B. Keith :—".....In a work covering so wide a field it is inevitable that there should be much that will be strenuously questioned by experts in the several topics of which this volume treats.....but there is no doubt that it represents a determined effort to think out the problems of religion, and as such deserves full consideration by all those who concern themselves with the spiritual aspect of human nature....."

Prof. W. G. de Bary :—".....I write to tell you how interesting I have found it. It is, in my judgment, a valuable contribution to the study of Comparative Religion, both because of the wide sweep of knowledge possessed by the author and because of his fairness and impartiality in treating of faiths other than his own. It is evidence of the thoroughness of research and of real insight into the significance of the various religions treated.....Of course I am not qualified to speak with any authority on Hindu religions, Islam, or

Zoroastrianism. I thought the chapter on Judaism admirable. I could not help wishing that fuller treatment had been given to Christianity; for there perhaps, more than anywhere else, you get a religion that is at once theoretic and metaphysical.... But I have found the book very interesting."

Sir Philip Hartog :—"..... It offers further evidence of the encyclopaedic knowledge, penetrating intelligence and desire to be fair to all philosophers' views, however different from his own, which I have long known to be characteristic of Mr. Bhattacharyya's work...."

Rai Bahadur G. C. Ghosh, C.I.E. :—"..... as I was instrumental in your selection as the first Indian savant as a lecturer, I am very much gratified with your achievement...."

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"..... the public including myself are most appreciative of the exhibition of his vast learning and proficiency in his book which I personally think will remain a masterpiece of religio-philosophical production comprising the subjects of many a religion of the world, past and present...."

Comparative Religion (*Stephanos Nirmalendu Ghosh Lectures*), by Prof. A. A. Macdonell, M.A. (Oxon.), Ph.D. (Leipzig), D.Litt. (Edin.), D.O.L. (Calcutta). *Royal 8vo pp. 194. Rs. 3-0.*

The work is the first course of lectures on Comparative Religion delivered under the auspices of the Stephanos Nirmalendu Ghosh foundation. The author has given a survey, in eight lectures, of all the important religions of antiquity, including an introductory one on 'Primitive Religion.' They embrace Confucianism, Zoroastrianism, Brahmanism (including Buddhism), Greek religion, Judaism, Muhammadanism and Christianity. These religions are treated objectively, not from the point of view of any particular one. It has been shown what they have in common, and to what extent each approaches universality, to the outlook of a world religion.

Newness of Life (*Stephanos Nirmalendu Ghosh Lectures on Comparative Religion*), by Prof. Maurice A. Canney, M.A., Professor of Semitic Languages and Literatures in the University of Manchester. *Royal 8vo pp. 180. Rs. 3-0.*

Contents: I—Disposal of the Dead; II—Ideas about Death; III—Birth and Creation; IV—Givers of Life; V—Men and Gods; VI—The Idea of Holiness; VII—Religious Experience; VIII—Life More Abundant.

The Pilgrimage of Faith in the World of Modern Thought (*Stephanos Nirmalendu Ghosh Lectures on Comparative*



Religion), by Prof. D. C. Macintosh. *Royal 8vo pp.* 305 + 22. *Rs.* 4-0.

The Contribution of Christianity to Ethics (*Stephanos Nirmalendu Ghosh Lectures*), by Prof. C. J. Webb, M.A., D.Litt. (Oxon.), Hon. LL.D. (St. Andrews). *Royal 8vo pp.* 121. *Rs.* 2-8.

Immanuel Kant on Philosophy in General (*Translated with four Introductory Essays*), by Humayun Kabir, Scholar of Government of Bengal at Exeter College, Oxford, and Lecturer in Philosophy and English Literature, Calcutta University. *Demy 8vo pp.* 238. *Rs.* 5-0.

Here we have the first English translation of a work which contains, within a short compass, one of the fullest statements of Kant's general position, and an indication of the lines along which his mind was working during those glorious years when he wrote the three *Critiques*.

R. R. Marett, M.A., D.Sc., LL.D., F.B.A., Rector of Exeter College, Oxford :—"Mr. Kabir is one of the most brilliant students that has been at Exeter College in recent years. His book fully bears on this judgment; for not only does it render a fairly difficult, because technical, essay of Kant into accurate and vigorous English but it adds an exposition of the whole Kantian outlook which, while exceedingly compendious, brings out the salient points with great lucidity and insight."

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Immanuel Kant (in Bengali), by Humayun Kabir. *Demy*
8vo pp. 101. Re. 1-0.

(For details see Catalogue of Books in Bengali.)

A Genetic History of the Problems of Philosophy, by the late Muralydhara Banerjee, M.A. Developed and completed by his son Hiranmay Banerjee, I.C.S. *Royal*
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(For details see Catalogue of Books in Bengali.)

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The History of Pre-Buddhistic Indian Philosophy, by B. M. Barua, M.A. (Cal.), D.Lit. (Lond.). *Royal 8vo pp. 468. Rs. 10-8. (Out of print.)*

(For details see page 8.)

Prolegomena to a History of Buddhistic Philosophy, by B. M. Barua, M.A. (Cal.), D.Lit. (Lond.). *Royal 8vo pp. 52. Re. 1-8.*

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Madhva Logic, by Susilkumar Maitra, M.A., Ph.D.
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Considering Prof. Stein's eminence as a Social Philosopher, the third volume may be looked upon as the most important of the three volumes. The famous Chapter on Authority is, according to the author, the keystone of his Philosophy. This volume contains a preface, especially written by the author for the English edition. An extract from the preface is given below:

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Socrates (in Bengali : illustrated), by Rajanikanta Guba, M.A.

Vol. I. Demy 8vo pp. 584. Rs. 5-0.



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Kokileswar Sastri, Vidyaratna, M.A. (*Second Edition,
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Adwaitavad (in Bengali), by Kokileswar Sastri, Vidyaratna, M.A. (*Second Edition, revised and enlarged.*) Royal 8vo pp. 255. Rs. 3-8.

(For details see Catalogue of Books in Bengali.)

The Philosophy of the Upanishads, by Sureschandra Chakrabarti, M.A., B.L. Royal 8vo pp. 288. Rs. 4-0.

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Upanishader Alo (in Bengali), *Second and Revised Edition*,
by Dr. Mahendranath Sarkar, M.A., Ph.D. *Demy 8vo*
pp. 172. 1941. Rs. 1-0.

(For details see Catalogue of Books in Bengali.)

Studies in Post-Sankara Dialectics, by Asutosh Bhattacharyya, Sastri, M.A., Ph.D. *Royal 8vo pp. 341.*
Rs. 4-0.

In this volume an attempt has been made to give a systematic presentation of post-Sankara dialectics of the Advaita-Vedanta. The main object of the dialectics as developed by the Neo-Vedantic teachers is to carry thought to perfection by a critical examination of the concepts and categories of the opposing sister schools as to expose their untenability on the ground of their inherent contradictions and autonomies.

The present volume comprises eight chapters bearing mainly on the epistemology of post-Sankara thought. Of the eight chapters, the first three deal with the nature and validity of knowledge and the next five are concerned mainly with an explanation of appearance and its implication from the standpoint of epistemology.

Ethics of the Hindus, by Susilkumar Maitra, M.A., Ph.D.
Royal 8vo pp. 370. Rs. 4-8.

In this book the author has tried to give a philosophical exposition of Hindu Ethical ideas. What he has attempted is an analytical exposition of Hindu Ethics as distinguished from the historical. One of the excellent features of the book is the comparisons between Indian and European Philosophers which the author has introduced in explaining concepts and ideas which are peculiar to the Hindus.

Prof. J. H. Muirhead, M.A., Ph.D., University of California (late of Birmingham) :—"I may say however how much I value the attempts of your book and others which have recently come under my scrutiny, notably Professor Radhakrishnan's histories, to make the Philosophies of India more accessible to English readers both in Great Britain and in America. We



find. I think, great difficulty not only in the language but on account of the great multitude of thinkers and views and any efforts to reduce these to simplicity and make the study of them more attractive seem to me a real contribution to a better understanding between East and West. So far from agreeing with the critics you mention in your Preface that comparisons should be avoided, I think that the comparisons you introduce between Indian and European philosophers are an excellent feature of your book. As more specific studies of aspects of philosophy yours seem to me to come well after more general ones like Professor Radhakrishnan's, and as more specific still of particular ethical tendencies or doctrines, will, I am sure, be welcomed."

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Journal of Philosophical Studies, January, 1928 :—"We can congratulate the author upon the scholarly and comprehensive way in which he presents the systems of Hindu Ethics and shows their very solid foundation."

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Vedantaparibhasha, edited by Mahamahopadhyay Anantakrishna Sastri. *With a Foreword by Prof. Sir S. Radhakrishnan, M.A. Second and Enlarged Edition. Royal 8vo pp. 529. Rs. 6-0.*

The work is a systematic exposition and defence of the Advaita theory of knowledge by Dharmarāja (17th century A.D.). It has eight chapters in which important problems of Advaita philosophy, such as the nature of the pramāṇas, grades of reality or to be more accurate, unreality, the relation of Brahman, Īśvara and Jīva, the nature and status of the world, the relation of māyā and avidyā, salvation and the way to attain it, have been discussed with great care and cleverness. The present edition contains the text as well as an excellent commentary (Paribhāṣā-Prakāśikā) by Mahamahopadhyay Pandit A. K. Sastri, who has attempted to interpret the Paribhāṣā in a most lucid way with pertinent illustrations and has critically discussed the views of the different schools of Advaitavada. The book will prove of immense value to Tols and Colleges where Vedānta Philosophy is studied.

Advaita Brahmasiddhi (in Devanagari), by Kasmiraka Sri Sadananda Yati, *with Critical Notes* of Vamana Sastri and Mahamahopadhyay Gurucharan Tarkadarsantirtha. *Revised* by Mahamahopadhyay Gurucharan Tarkadarsantirtha and Pandit Panchanan Tarkavagis. *Demy 8vo pp. 315 + 32. Rs. 3-12.*

Some Aspects of the Doctrines of Maitreya(natha) and Asanga, by Prof. G. Tucci (*Readership Lectures delivered at the University*). *Demy 8vo pp. 83. Rs. 1-8.*

The Historical Socrates and the Platonic Form of the Good (*Readership Lectures*), by A. D. Lindsay, LL.D., Master of Balliol College, Oxford. *Demy 8vo pp. 33. Rs. 4.*

The Basic Conception of Buddhism (*Adharchandra Mookerjee Lectures*), by Mahamahopadhyay Prof. Vidhusekhara Bhattacharyya, Sastri. *Demy 8vo pp. 109. Rs. 1-12.*

An attempt has been made here to show that while the sages of the Upanishads advocated the doctrine of Atman for the cessation of sufferings which arise from desire, the Buddha took a very bold step and propounded the theory of Anatman, and yet arrived at the same destination, starting from an opposite direction.



Prof. A. B. Dhruva, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Hindu University, writes :— "It is a scholarly work.....The book is written in a very lucid and erudite style....."

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A. Berriedale Keith, of the Edinburgh University, writes :— "The work is a very clear and effective exposition of one view of the Anāgāmi doctrine, and will be most useful on that account....."

E. J. Thomas, Deputy Librarian of the Cambridge University, writes :— ".....written with a wide knowledge and mastery of the original sources, ...a direct treatment written from a quite independent standpoint, and so free from the traditional accretions of modern theories."

Buddhi-o-Bodhi (in Bengali), by Hirendranath Datta, M.A.,
B.L. *Demy 8vo pp. 76. 1941. As. 8.*

In this work the author after showing the inability of the human intellect to reach Reality and solve such fundamental problems as the nature of God, the Over Soul and the Individual Soul, points out that, that does not mean that we are to be positivists or agnostics. Because, above and beyond intellect there is another faculty in us latent in most men namely Bodhi or Intuition. After defining what Bodhi is the author accumulates proofs regarding its existence and then deals with the problem as to how to open up this higher layer of Consciousness and what results ensue on such development. He ends on an optimistic note showing how one endowed with a developed Bodhi is above not only to know God but to merge his soul in the Over Soul thus becoming one with the Divine Life. That is the immersion in God which the mystics have experienced.

VI. ECONOMICS, COMMERCE, INDUSTRY, AND POLITICS

The Economic Reconstruction of India, by Khagendranath Sen, M.A. *Royal 8vo pp. 520. 1939. Rs. 7-8.*

As Pundit Nehru has said :— "The book is worthy of consideration from all those who are interested in planning and the Economic Reconstruction of India."

The Theory of Profits, by P. C. Ghosh, M.A. *Demy 8vo*
pp. 464. Rs. 7-8.

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5. It points out that the peculiarity of profit lies in the indirect method of earning the income and not in the nature of the services that help, industrially or financially, to turn out a product.
6. It contends that the nature of profit cannot be fruitfully described as a surplus, nor can it be regarded as a result of the industrial process. It is the outcome of the mercantile processes involved in the modern organisation of production.
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".....This book is worth reading. It indicates the bewildering variety of meanings given by economists to the concept profit. It shows that the profit-share cannot be considered adequately before one establishes a complete distribution theory. And, closely related to this point, it also indicates that profit as a distinctive income-share must be considered as an income-share related to all other income-shares taken together."—*The Journal of Political Economy*.

"His [Mr. Ghosh's] exposition is lucid and his analysis.....interesting and penetrating, and in places original."—*The Economic Journal*.

J. M. Keynes, Esq., M.A., C.B. :—"I saw enough of your work, and took part in enough discussions with you to be quite clear in my own mind that.....you had made a great deal of progress towards the heart of this difficult and fascinating theory."

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This book deals with three subjects. The first part is taken up with a description of the various systems of wage payment, *vis.*, the time wage, the piece-work wage, premium bonus systems, systems of payment connected with scientific management and other systems. The second part deals with profit-sharing and co-partnership in the United Kingdom and other countries and is an exhaustive analysis of the principles underlying them. The third part of the book deals with general conditions of Indian labour, industrial peace in India and the payment of wages in India with special reference to payment in kind. Tea garden and colliery labour is dealt with in some detail. Finally there are two appendices one dealing with a comparative study of recent legislation on conciliation and arbitration and also of trade-boards and works councils and the other giving *in extenso* the proposals of the Government of India regarding trade disputes and trade unions.

".....The author, who is a graduate of the Aberdeen University, has already revealed his skill in this class of work in a volume on 'Conciliation and Arbitration.' His writing is characterised by lucidity and reflects a wide and comprehensive knowledge of the subjects with which he deals....."—*The Aberdeen Press and Journal*, Feb. 24, 1925.

"An exhaustive inquiry into the questions of wages, profit-sharing and co-partnership."—*The Statist*, London, May 16, 1925.

"This careful and comprehensive piece of work is in fact a dictionary of profit-sharing, though the author does not reach his main subject till after some rather long-winded chapters on the methods of paying wages. He then examines the countries of the world in turn, notices what profit-sharing
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schemes have been established, their scope and measure of success. This is the most valuable part of the book, but the most interesting is certainly the appendix on Indian conditions. Mr. Gilchrist shows how different these are from those of this country, and advises great caution in applying British factory legislation to India."—*Times Literary Supplement*, London.

Factory Legislation in India, by J. C. Kydd, M.A. *Royal*
8vo pp. 198. Rs. 4-8.

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Regulations of Jail Labour. *Demy 8vo pp. 14. As. 6.*

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Man and Machine Power in War and Reconstruction, by
Capt. J. W. Petavel, R.E. (Retd.), sometime Lecturer
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".....The series of the articles ought to be read generally by all interested in the industries and commerce of India and particularly by those who are concerned with the leather industry and business."—*Modern Review*, April, May, June, 1925.



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Industrial Finance in India: A Study in Investment, Banking and State-aid to Industry, by Dr. Sarojkumar Basu, M.A., Ph.D. *Royal 8vo pp. 451. Rs. 6-0.*

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The Evolution of Indian Industries, by Rohinimohan Chaudhury, M.A., Ph.D. *Royal 8vo pp. 464. 1939. Rs. 5-0.*

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Paper Currency in India, by B. B. Dasgupta, M.A., Ph.D.
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Some Bengal Villages, an Economic Survey, edited by N. C. Bhattacharyya, M.A., B.L., and L. A. Natesan, M.A., B.L. *With a Foreword by Sir Daniel Hamilton, Kt.* Royal 8vo pp. 236. Rs. 3-0.

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Land Problems of India, by Radhakamal Mookerjee, M.A., Ph.D. Demy 8vo pp. 369. Rs. 5-0.

This book directs attention to the difficult problems that have daily to be faced by the Indian peasant and calls for reforms which would include a modified State landlordism—a new Zamindari paving the way for a real agricultural partnership between landlord and tenant—and a rehabilitated village community.

Dr. Radhakamal Mookerjee has in this book used historical and comparative methods in dealing with different types of landholding and village structure and with their economic effects in India. Methods of investigation such as those of Vinogradoff have been followed in tracing the development of clan, caste and communal distribution and village settlement in India. Thus the book is an important contribution to Indian village origins and its approaches from the angles of comparative ethnology and economic history materially supplement Baden-Powell's treatment of the subject.

Even more important is its contribution towards understanding the complexities of the present land system and land unsettlement in India. The supersession of customary rights of peasants by landlord tenures and by the State, their economic weakness due to fractionalisation, the unfair distribution of the burden of taxation, the multiplication of rent-receivers, tenants and agricultural labourers, and the ease and frequency of transfers of land from cultivators to middle and money-lending classes—all these betoken an agrarian crisis in the country. Professor Mookerjee's scheme of agrarian reform includes the modification of the Zamindari system and its approximation to share tenancy as in Italy and Japan; grant of permanence and heritability to all grades of tenants; a drastic reduction of sub-letting and sub-infeudation; restriction of borrowing, mortgage and transfer; compulsory restripment and consolidation of holdings; exemption of undersized holdings from rent and revenue enhancement; a progressive rate of taxation of agricultural income, weighing heavily upon landlords, lessees, and all kinds of intermediaries; redemption and settlement of unsecured debts of agriculturists; abolition of usurious rates of interest and the establishment of debt conciliation and land courts in the villages.

Dr. Mookerjee is keenly alive to the changes in agrarian policy foreshadowed in the New Constitution when the peasantry will gain political power, and in the economic democracy, the first stirrings of which are visible in widespread peasant unrest and tenant revolt. He records the social and

political reactions of the agrarian problem and concludes with a warning that to delay reform, whether from fear of angering vested interests, or from apathy towards the unvocal classes, is to sow the seeds of revolution.

Land Revenue Administration in India, by Satischandray Ray, M.A. *Royal 8vo pp. 142. Rs. 2-13.*

Compiled from red-letter reports of the five major provinces of India revised by the Governments. The book deals with matters of immense interest to a great majority of the population of India. Apart from its purely financial aspect, the book is of great importance from the social and political point of view.

Rural Self-Government in Bengal, by Dr. Nareschandra Roy, M.A., Ph.D. *Royal 8vo pp. 213. Rs. 2-4.*

In this book an account has been given regarding the growth of the rural local bodies of Bengal, e.g., the Union Boards, Local Boards and District Boards, together with their constitution, functions and finances.

The Rights and Duties of the Indian Citizen (*Second Series of Kamala Lectures*), by the Rt. Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C. *Demy 8vo pp. 126. Re. 1-8.*

The Constitutional System of India, by Dr. Nareschandra Roy, M.A., Ph.D. *Demy 8vo pp. 384. Rs. 2-8.*

This book gives a lucid exposition of the new constitution which was adopted in 1935 and has been worked since 1937 in the provincial sphere. It examines critically and comparatively the federal system which has been provided for by the Government of India Act, 1935. In order that the new constitutional development in India has been incorporated in the first few chapters.

The book has been highly spoken of by eminent authorities and has been selected as a text-book by Calcutta, Patna and Allahabad Universities.

Public Administration in India by Akshay K. Ghose, Bar.-at-Law. *Royal 8vo pp. xxi+743. 1930. Rs. 10-0.*

The book deals with every aspect of the Government of India in action. In it the author endeavours to examine and analyse in detail every aspect of the last Reforms, from a purely academic point of view, and to assess their proper constitutional

value. It is the only work of its kind. A work of years of study and research, the book in itself is more complete and altogether covers a wider area than any book hitherto published, dealing with the same subject, so as to be recognised as the most authoritative and accurate work on the Government of India in motion.

Prof. A. Berriedale Keith :—".....a very clear and careful exposition, a sound and thoughtful work which should be easily understood among wide circles of persons interested in understanding the actual constitution of India."

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Prof. Ernest Barker (Professor of Political Science in the University of Cambridge) :—".....I should like to say that when we make the development of the Government of India since 1858 a subject of study in one of our Triposes here, I am sure that Mr. Ghose's book will be a useful book for reference for our students."

Prof. J. H. Morgan :—".....I have already formed the conclusion that it is a most valuable contribution to a subject which has never been adequately dealt with.....Mr. Ghose's work is the very book which all of us who are interested in constitutional developments in India have been waiting for."

Times Literary Supplement (London) :—".....The book furnishes a comprehensive review of Indian Governmental machinery."

The Case for Financial Justice to Bengal, by J. N. Gupta, M.A., I.C.S. (retd.). Demy 8vo pp. 104. Re. 1-0.

A monograph dealing with the claims of Bengal for a redress of the injustice of depriving her of the major portion of her revenues and leaving her with totally inadequate and insufficient resources and reducing her to a position of marked inferiority as compared with the other provinces of India. Tracing the early revenue history of the Indian provinces the book shews the financial indebtedness of the rest of India to Bengal owing to the adoption of fundamentally wrong and inequitable principles of the division of the Indian revenues between the Provinces and the Central Government. The highly deleterious effects of this unjust treatment on the moral, material and political progress of the province have been described and a strong case made out that without a fairer distribution of her revenue there is no hope for Bengal in any scheme of administration however advanced and democratic a proposition which the Bengal Legislative Council has endorsed in a strongly worded Resolution. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* and the *Modern Review* in favourably reviewing the book state that it contains a very forcible yet moderate exposition of the claims of Bengal to an adequate share in her revenues.

History of Political Thought (from Rammohan to Dayananda, 1821-24), Vol. I: Bengal, by Bimanbihari Majumdar, M.A., Ph.D. Demy 8vo pp. 518. Rs. 4-8.

In this book the author traces the ultimate growth of abstract political ideas in British India through a history of the activities of Indian political organizations and of the changing critical attitudes of Indian public men towards the Indo-British administration. The political ideas and theories of the greatest leaders of the Bengal thought in the pre-Congress era have been presented here for the first time in a compact and comprehensive form so as to enable the general readers as well as the statesmen and administrators to come to a better and quicker understanding of the trend of current politics.

Marquess of Zetland.—"I should like to congratulate you upon having produced a volume of great interest and value. I think that the chapter which interested me more than any other was the one on Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, for whom I have always had a great admiration.....I hope that your volume will receive from the public the recognition which it deserves."

Rt. Hon. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru.—"I have found it extremely interesting and informing. I feel that your book will be very useful in giving the present generation of politicians some idea of the men who gave impetus to political thought in India in those far-off days."

Dr. A. Berriedale Keith.—"Contains a vast amount of information which is not familiar to students of political ideas even though well versed in western literature, and it is expressed with admirable lucidity. Moreover the author shows judgment and restraint in marked degree when dealing with matters of controversial type."

Sir Jadunath Sarkar, Kt., C.I.E.—"The book breaks new ground in the study of the history of modern India. The author has worked on sound lines by going to the original sources of his subject, especially the old periodical literature which is growing scarcer day by day."

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From the leading editorial article entitled the "Growth of Indian Nationalism" in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, Sept. 27, 1934:—".....The history of the beginning of our national life has for the first time been published with all the antecedent factors and tendencies contributing toward it by Prof. Bimanbihari Majumdar, M.A., P.R.S., of Patna, in his masterly work, 'History of Political Thought.'.....From the standpoint of Indian nationalism Prof. Majumdar's book will be considered as having a perennial interest for the reader—a book that amply testifies to the writer's industry and sober scholarship.....A few weeks ago Mr. Syamaprasad Mookerjee, the new Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, gave expression to his desire of bringing the University into closer contact with the public life of the country. Prof. Majumdar's work may be taken as the first step in that direction."

The Modern Review, March, 1935.—"In spite of the qualities of scholarship which appear almost on every page the book is not heavy-reading. The author deserves our thanks for writing the first comprehensive account of our political consciousness in the interesting period of its germination."

The Calcutta Municipal Gazette, June 15, 1935.—"As a background of the present political history of India, it is unquestionably valuable, both for foreigners and Indians themselves."

The Statesman, May 12, 1935. The book is valuable not only because it brings together much that is of interest and much that has been collected



with great care, but because it forms an interesting commentary—albeit indirectly—on the politics of our own time.

History of Police Organisation in India (Being select chapters of the Report of the Indian Police Commission, 1902-03). *Demy 8vo pp. 53. As. 12.*

The book shows how from its earliest stages the working of the Police has come up to what it is to-day and what part it plays in establishing order in the society and what further improvements it requires for the betterment of social relationship.

The Federal System of the United States of America, by Nareschandra Roy, M.A., Ph.D. *Demy 8vo pp. xii+308. 1940. Rs. 3-0.*

This is a monograph on the relations between the Central and State Governments in the American Federation. It first describes the relations as they were determined by the constitution when it was first set up one hundred and fifty years ago. In later chapters it is shown how by the forces of circumstances and by the interpretation of the Constitution by the courts these relations have not only been changed but transformed. The Central Government which enjoyed only some limited delegated powers has now become a leviathan.

"The author," observed Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayer, Dewan of Travancore, "deserves to be congratulated on his building of style and his accurate erudition."

VII. LAW

The Evolution of Law, by Nareschandra Sengupta, M.A., D.L. *Royal 8vo pp. 191. Rs. 2-8.*

In this work the author gives a systematic treatment of historical and comparative jurisprudence on the basis of the most up-to-date knowledge of ancient laws and the laws and institutions of retarded races. The work is designed as an introduction to the study of the subject which is treated simply and in broad outline. But it is not a mere collection of the views of other scholars. While the opinions of all standard authorities on the main topics of evolutionary jurisprudence are given, the author has given many new interpretations of facts and has put forward some strikingly new opinions. A remarkable feature of the work is the ample use of materials taken from a historical study of Hindu Law which has hitherto received far less attention than it deserved in connection with questions of evolutionary

jurisprudence. This has led the author to formulate new theories of the forms of family organisation, marriage and kinship, law of procedure, of crimes, of the origin of property and of contract and a strikingly original theory of the law of Descent, which, it is hoped, will be found worthy of consideration by scholars. Contrary to accepted views, the author traces the origin of laws of inheritance to donations *mortis causa* or at the time of renunciation and thus establishes the primacy of testamentary over intestate succession. In an appendix the author gives a discussion of the history of the Hindu Joint Family Law which throws much new light on the subject. As the author points out in the preface, the state of our knowledge of the subject being what it is, it is impossible to systematise the existing knowledge of the subject without a certain measure of theorising on one's own account. This the author has done on a large scale and in the treatment of every topic dealt with by him there are new thoughts and interesting new points of view presented which will furnish food for reflection.

The Problems of Aerial Law, by Bijankumar Mukherjee,
M.A., D.L. *Demy 8vo pp. 255. Rs. 2-8.*

The work is a thesis approved for the Degree of Doctor of Law. It is divided into four chapters:—

Chapter I.—Beginning and Development of Aerial Law. In this chapter, the author has collected the earliest legal ideas on the subject and has attempted to show how these ideas gradually broadened down with increasing discoveries of human science.

Chapter II.—Sovereignty of the Air. Here the author has examined minutely the different theories that have been put forward by different jurists and has suggested all possible arguments that could be advanced either for or against them.

Chapter III.—Principles of International Law relating to the Air Space. This chapter has been sub-divided into two parts. In the first part the author has analysed and examined in detail the 45 articles contained in the Air Navigation Convention of 1919 and has suggested alterations wherever the provisions appeared to him to be unsound in principle or unworkable in practice. The other part, which deals with questions of war and neutrality, is much more speculative in nature and the author has built up the law with such materials as were furnished by the analogy of the existing usages of maritime warfare and the practices of the combatants in the last great European War.

Chapter IV.—Principles of Municipal Law relating to the Air Space. In this chapter the author's principal effort has been to establish that a perfectly consistent theory affording a complete solution of the several problems of private law that arise



in connection with the use of air space may be constructed from the principles of English Common Law as they have been applied by English and American Courts.

Effect of War on Contracts (*Onauth Nauth Deb Prize, 1917*), by Praphullachandra Ghosh, M.A., B.L. *Demy 8vo pp. 152. Rs. 4-8.*

The book describes at length the changes brought about by the last European War in the commercial and financial relations of nations and individuals.

Trading with the Enemy (*Onauth Nauth Deb Prize, 1918*), by A. C. Gupta, M.A., B.L. *Demy 8vo pp. 146. Rs. 4-8.*

The volume deals with the general principles of the law (according to the English Common Law) of Trading with the Enemy to which the last European War lent interest and prominence.

Occupancy Right—Its History and Incidents (*Onauth Nauth Deb Prize*), by Radharaman Mookerjee, B.L., *Demy 8vo pp. 436. Rs. 6-0.*

The work contains a history of Land Tenure in India from the earliest Vedic age and traverses practically most of the important and relevant portions of the Bengal Tenancy Act as explained in the leading cases on the subject, and indicates the basic principles thereof.

Position of Women in Hindu Law, by Dwarkanath Mitra, M.A., D.L. *Demy 8vo pp. 758. Rs. 12-0.*

The work is a thesis approved for the Degree of Doctor of Law in the University of Calcutta. It is generally based on original research as well as on the results achieved by previous writers on Hindu Law. It traces historically the various stages in the development of the position of women in Hindu Law.

General Contents

Chapter I.—Introductory—Scope of the subject—Development of Hindu Law in different periods—Sources of Hindu Law.

Chapter II.—Status of Women generally—Right of Women to Upanayan and to the study of the Vedas—Tendency in Dharma Shastras to reduce women to the level of Shudras—Dependence is only moral and not legal subjection—Views of European writers on the question of dependence—Judicial interpretation of the dependence of Women—Theory of perpetual tutelage—Views taken by different High Courts—Testamentary capacity of Women under Hindu Law—Right of daughters and sisters to maintenance.

Chapter III.—Status of Wife and the Law of Marriage—Raghunandan's definition of marriage—Marriage of Women not compulsory in the Vedic age—Different forms of marriage—Capacity of persons to marry—Whether marriage of widows is allowable—Rule of prohibited degrees in marriage—Inter-marriage between different castes—Marriage of a Hindu with a Christian woman not invalid—Formalities attending marriage—Wife's right to maintenance—Divorce.

Chapter IV.—Status of Widows—Power of Widow to adopt—Divergence of opinion in different Schools—Right of Hindu Widow to maintenance—Widow marriage.

Chapter V.—Proprietary Position of Women (Inheritance)—Interpretation of Vedic Texts concerning inheritance by leading commentators—Widow's right to inherit—Principles of succession of daughters in the Bengal School.

Chapter VI.—Proprietary Rights of Women—Stridhan—Extent of the rights of a woman over her Stridhan—Three classes of Stridhan, etc.

Chapter VII.—Status of Courtesans and Dancing Girls—Concubines tolerated by Hindu Law—Rules governing status of dancing girls.

The Theory of Adoption (*Jogendrachandra Ghosh Prize, 1909*), by Pandit Durvasula Srirama Sastri, B.A., M.L. Demy 8vo pp. 59. Rs. 3-12.

It discusses the origin and merits of the theory of adoption in a Hindu family.

Separation of Executive and Judicial Functions, by R. N. Gilchrist, M.A. Demy 8vo pp. 244. Rs. 4-0.

Law of Primogeniture (*Tagore Law Lectures delivered in the Calcutta University in 1925*), by Radhabinod Pal, M.A., D.L. Royal 8vo pp. 556. Rs. 12-0.



In these lectures the author has traced the origin and growth of primogeniture in various countries. The bulk of the volume, however, is devoted to tracing the development of the law in India and for this purpose the author having started from the remotest times has fully examined how these various rules attained their present state. He has also discussed in this volume all possible modern problems and has dealt with the actual application of the law signalizing the divergences of opinion and of practice.

".....the author reveals wide learning in the ancient literature and in the modern problems facing the courts. The contribution of the work is its emphasis upon the religious element in primogeniture, even in systems where partition of the economic assets of the family is practised. Thus primogeniture in India is concerned largely with religious functions and with the descent of offices. These have been treated by the courts (under English influence) as if they were property; and the artificial English conception of custom has even been transported to that country. Appalling confusion is the result, as Dr. Pal lucidly and ably demonstrates."—*Harvard Law Review*, Vol. XLIV, No. 2, December 1930, p. 322.

".....the present work marks in a great measure a return to the old standard of scholarship and lucid exposition. The subject is the whole law of primogeniture and it could not be dealt with fully in the course of any single series of lectures. Dr. Pal, therefore, follows the wise course of first attempting only a general survey whereby the principal features of the law are determined. He then embarks upon an exhaustive discussion of the law as it obtains in British India and to that end goes first to the original sources. These he examines with learning and legal insight. Next he comes to Anglo-Indian case-law and it is in this part of the book that he specially excels. He isolates the different strands of the subject and pursues each one of them chronologically through successive decisions. He discovers many principles which have been laid down in different cases and which are irreconcilable with one another and the observations he makes on such conflicts are always illuminating. We would particularly refer to his criticism of the incident of jointness of impartible estates as applying or not applying to questions of alienation, maintenance, partition and succession. We welcome it as a scholarly publication on a difficult subject."—*Calcutta Weekly Notes*, Vol. XXXVI, page clxxx, Part 43, 19th September, 1932.

Katyayana-Mata-Sangraha, by Narayanchandra Banerjee, M.A. Royal 8vo pp. 92. Rs. 2-4.

The work is a collection of over 800 verses which are the legal fragments of Katyayana relating to Vyavahāra (solution of a dispute).

Law of Fixtures in British India (*Onauth Nauth Deb Prize Thesis*, 1928), by Manmathanath Ray, M.A., B.L. Royal 8vo pp. 165. Rs. 3-12.

The Modern Theories of Jurisprudence, Vol. II, by Karunamay Basu, M.A., B.L. Royal 8vo pp. 218. Rs. 4-0.
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Hindu Law of Evidence or a Comparative Study of the Law of Evidence according to the Smritis, by Amar-
eswar Thakur, M.A., Ph.D. *Royal 8vo pp. xvi + 277.*
Rs. 4-0.

Juristic Personality of Hindu Deities, by S. C. Bagchi,
LL.D., being three lectures on the juristic nature of
Hindu Deities delivered by the author as *Asutosh*
Mookerjee Lecturer in 1931. The lectures develop Sir
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juristic person for all purposes. *Demy 8vo pp. 86.*
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time Professor of Jurisprudence, Warden, Rhodes House, Oxford.

".....the Lecturer has spared no pains in elucidating the various
and somewhat conflicting and puzzling theories of Juristic Personality.....
We recommend the book for a careful perusal by every serious student of
Law.—*Calcutta Law Journal*, 16th December, 1933.

".....Dr. Bagchi has studied deeply and comprehensively the subject
of juristic personality.....Dr. Bagchi has argued from old Sanskrit texts that
a Hindu deity is not a complete juristic personality.....Mr. Justice Manmatha-
nath Mukherjee seems to think with regard to Dr. Bagchi's lectures that
'he has been the first in the field to introduce a line of thought which has
clarified the position and enabled one to look at the question from a proper
angle of vision.' With this estimate of Dr. Bagchi's contribution to the
question there will be general agreement. We commend these lectures to all
serious students of the fundamental concepts of Hindu Law."—*The Forward*,
May 28, 1934.

".....Dr. Bagchi's *Juristic Personality of Hindu Deities* is not only
a learned but a luminous discussion of the subject it deals with.....
we are glad to have from him a comprehensive and fully up-to-date exposition
of an important branch of Hindu Law."—*The Hindustan Review*, August,
1934.

Land System of Bengal, by Rai M. N. Gupta Bahadur,
M.A., B.L. *Royal 8vo pp. 312. 1940. Rs. 3-8.*

Do. Part II. (*In the Press.*)



Gives a connected account of the development of the system of land-tenures in Bengal, from the earliest known times: analyses the development of tenancy laws up to date, gives summaries of statistics of estates, tenures and holdings, incidence of revenue and rent, and the value of produce from land and its distribution amongst the various classes: explains also the resumption laws, and settlements of revenue made after the Permanent Settlement of 1793. A comparative study of the systems of revenue-settlement in other Provinces is given in an Appendix to Chapter VIII, and a similar comparative study of rent-assessment in an Appendix to Chapter X. In the Appendix at the end, a list (with summary) of the Regulations during the Company's Period which dealt with Revenue and Tenancy Laws and which have been entirely repealed, has been given.

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In particular, the conditions of the tenantry during the pre-British period, the reasons which led to the Permanent Settlement of 1793, the effect of that measure and measures subsequently taken or omitted, have been dealt with in a fuller and newer light than hitherto.

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VIII. INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS

Recent Developments in International Law (*Tagore Law Lectures delivered in the Calcutta University in 1922*), by J. W. Garner, Ph.D., D.L. *Royal 8vo pp. 850. Rs. 17-0 (in India), and 30s. (abroad).*

Summary of contents:—1. Recent and present tendencies in the Development of International Law. 2. Development of Conventional International Law; the Hague Conventions. 3. Development of the Conventional Law of Maritime Warfare; the Declaration of London. 4. Development of International Aerial Law. 5. Interpretation and Application of International Law in Recent Wars. 6. Interpretation and Application of International Law during the World War. 7. The Treaties of Peace (1919) and International Law. 8. Progress of International Arbitration. 9. Development of other Agencies for the Peaceable Settlement of International Disputes. 10. Development of International Legislation and Organisation. 11. Development of International Court of Justice. 12. Progress of Codification. 13. The Reconstruction of International Law.

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International Law and Customs in Ancient India, by Pramathanath Banerjee, M.A., B.L. *Royal 8vo pp. 170. Rs. 4-0. Slightly worm-eaten. A few copies only in stock.*

In this interesting book the author demonstrates the elaborate code of International Law and military usages which existed in Ancient India, and a cursory glance will show that the Ancient Indian usage in this matter was much more elaborate and much more humane than that followed by all nations of antiquity and even by nations of Modern Europe.

Contents:—Sources of International Law—International Status or Persons in International Law—Intercourse of States—The Essential Rights and Duties of States—The Theory of the Balance of Power—Treaties and Alliances—War: Character:

Grounds—The Law relating to Enemy Persons and Enemy Property—The Agents, Instruments, and Methods of Warfare—Neutrality.

Current International Co-operation (*Readership Lectures in the Calcutta University, 1927*), by Manley O. Hudson, Bemis Professor of International Law, Harvard University. *Crown 8vo pp. 153. Rs. 2-0.*

Contents:—Lecture I—The Growth of International Co-operation before the War. Lecture II—The Role of the League of Nations in World Society. Lecture III—The Role of International Courts in World Society. Lecture IV—The Current Development of International Law.

The European Alliance: 1815-25, by Prof. C. K. Webster, M.A., Litt.D., F.B.A. *Royal 8vo pp. 94. Rs. 1-8.*

In these lectures delivered before the University the author describes the European Alliance in the light of recent researches in British and European archives. The last is devoted to a comparison with the League of Nations.

IX. LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

1. GRAMMAR, DICTIONARY, etc.

* **Sanskrita-Vyakarana- Pravesika** (in Bengali). D/C 16mo pp. 476. *Rs. 2-0.*

* **Balayataro or an Elementary Pali Grammar.** *Revised edition*, by Sailendranath Mitra, M.A. *Demy 8vo pp. 122. Rs. 1-0.*

A Grammar of the Tibetan Language, by H. Bruce Hannah, Barrister-at-Law. *Royal 8vo pp. 416. Slightly worm-eaten. Reduced Price Rs. 7-8.*

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* Text-book.



Manoel da Assumpcam's Bengali Grammar: Facsimile Reprint of the Original Portuguese with Bengali Translation and Selections from his Bengali-Portuguese Vocabulary. Edited and Translated with Introduction, by Suniti Kumar Chatterji, M.A. (Cal.), D.Lit. (Lond.), Khaira Professor of Indian Linguistics and Phonetics, Calcutta University, and Priyaranjan Sen, M.A., Lecturer, Post-Graduate Department, Calcutta University. *D/F'cap. 8vo pp. 50 + 136. With three Plates. Full Cloth, Rs. 4-0.*

Manoel da Assumpcam, a member of the Brotherhood of Saint Augustin in the congregation of Eastern India, was a Roman Catholic Missionary from Portugal who ministered to the Bengali and other mixed Christian community in the district of Dacca early in the 18th century. He was the author of a Bengali Grammar in the Portuguese Language, which was supplemented by Bengali-Portuguese and Portuguese-Bengali vocabularies, and this work was published from Lisbon in Portugal in 1743. The Bengali words are given in the Roman character, following the Portuguese pronunciation of the letters. This is the oldest printed book dealing with the Bengali language. Padre Assumpcam was also the author of a Bengali translation of a Roman Catholic Catechism which seems to have been published in the same year. N. B. Halhed's Bengali Grammar published from Hughli in 1778 is the first book to employ Bengali types, and the present work is a quarter of a century older than Halhed's book.

Padre Assumpcam's Grammar is valuable from the philological point of view. It gives the Dacca dialect of about 200 years ago, and the system of Roman transcription of Bengali words is important from the point of view of Bengali Phonology. The work is rare, and the present edition has been made from the copy in the library of the British Museum. The text is a facsimile reprint of the original edition, page by page and line by line. A Bengali translation, the work of Mr. Sen, is given opposite, and there is an introduction in Bengali by Prof. S. K. Chatterji. A selection from the Padre's interesting and important vocabulary is also given.

As a reprint and a translation of one of the earliest grammars of Modern Indian Language known, the present work is unique in Modern Indian Philology.

There are three plates, giving reproduction of the title-page and four other pages of the original edition.

Sir George A. Grierson: "It is hardly necessary for me to lay stress on the great value of the work, a reproduction and translation of the first account

of the Bengali Language ever written by a European. May I, therefore, simply offer my congratulations to the University, and to the learned editors and translators for its successful publication? The original edition, I need not say, was unique, and every student of Indian languages will rejoice that it has now come within his reach in the form of this edition."

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"Facing each page of the original, the editors have given the Bengali translation of the Portuguese, and the Bengali form of transcriptions; this part of the work, which interests the European reader the least, presupposes a good deal of labour in a country where the lovers of Portuguese are rare."
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The Rev. P. O. Boddington, M.A., F.A.S.B., M. Norweg. Academy, etc., etc., writes:—".....The work that I am at present occupied with (a Santali-English Dictionary, with etymological remarks) will be very much furthered by a Mundari Dictionary.....This is the first that I have seen on Mundari. It will be of excellent value to those for whom it is intended. The meanings given are clear and to the point.....I am pleased seeing this work....."

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12—1362B,

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Philosophy of Sanskrit Grammar, by Prabhatchandra Chakravarti, M.A., Ph.D. Demy 8vo pp. 358. Rs. 5-0.

In this unique work the author has made a comprehensive study of the philosophical aspect of Sanskrit Grammar mainly making use of the materials from the Mahābhāṣya and the Vākyapadīya. The book deals, among other interesting things, with the origin of grammatical conceptions, the fundamental principles of grammar, the theory of Sphota and the relation of grammar with other systems of thought. The author has succeeded in showing that grammar was studied in ancient India not as a collection of indefinite Sūtras but the Hindu grammarians occupied themselves with speculations on the philosophical side of language and grammar. Here one will find the reasonable account why the science of grammar was elevated to the dignity of Āgama and Smṛiti and considered as a system of thought by itself broadbased on strictly philosophical principles.

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Dr. Otto Straus, Breslau (Orientalistische Literatur-zeitung, 1931, Nr. 8) :—"The Author, Lecturer in Sanskrit of the Calcutta University, already known through his work 'Linguistic Speculations of Hindus' (cf. ZDMG 81, 99A1), was given the inspiration to tackle this important theme by Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, the great genius of all Scientific Researches in Bengal during the last decade. His claim, that by means of a systematic research of purely Philosophical Aspect of the Sanskrit Grammar he has filled a long-felt want, will be gladly acknowledged by every one who has read those two substantial as well as difficult works, namely, the *Mahābhāṣya* of Patañjali and the *Vākyapadīya* of Bharṭṥhari. The context contains such solid stuff, so many well-chosen verses out of the authoritative works, that no Indologist who has not worked in this field can pass over this work."

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Desinamamala, A critical edition in Sanskrit of the text and commentary of the *Deśināmamālā* of Hemchandra with an Introduction (in English) and Index to the text and commentary, by Pandit Muralydhara Banerjee, M.A.
Royal 8vo pp. Intro. li + 336. Rs. 6-0.

The Linguistic Speculations of the Hindus, by Prabhat-chandra Chakravarti, M.A., Ph.D. *Demy 8vo pp. 511. Rs. 6-0.*

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The Sanskrit Language—Prākṛit and Apabhraṃśa—Sound and Sense—History of Word and Meaning—Logic and Language.

In this interesting work the author, who is well-known for his grammatical researches, deals with so vast and abstruse a subject as the linguistic speculations of the Hindus. The task he has taken upon himself is to set forth clearly and scientifically the important speculations of the Hindus regarding the various problems of the linguistic science, and occasionally to bring them in line with the theories and observations of the modern philologist. What will first strike one's notice is the antiquity of Indian speculations on language. Just as Indians may take pride in possessing one of the oldest languages as their glorious heritage, so they may be bold enough to assert that speculation on language had their origin in India in a very remote period of human history. It has been stated: "Long before Aristotle's division of words into 'Parts of Speech,' the Indian etymologists conceived of the fourfold classification of words (*Catvāri padajātāni*) and made it sufficiently clear that all words were capable of being derived from verbal roots." The linguistic speculations of the Hindus comprise a vast field of study. One will find here how seriously Indian teachers occupied themselves with the problems of language and how valuable have been the contributions of India to the development of Philosophy of Language. The phenomena of speech were wonderful enough to rouse their keen interest and intensive study. The study of Sanskrit has not only opened up a new vista for the student of Comparative Philology, but it has also shown how the ancient thinkers of India elaborately dealt with the inner or psychological aspects of language. On the evidence of the facts gathered by a careful study of Sanskrit, we can avow that there is hardly any Indian theory on language that cannot claim a high degree of scientific perfection. An attempt has been made to show how "India may justly claim to be the original home of scientific philology."

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Bulletin of the School of Oriental Studies (London Institution), Vol. IV, Part II, Nov. 1926, pp. 377-79 :—"This work is an interesting contribution to the history of Linguistics and is an attempt to bring into a consistent whole the linguistic theories of ancient Hindu Philosophers and Grammarians. The author gives a fairly complete exposition of Hindu theories on the origin of language and his treatment of the well-known controversy on the eternity of sound shows considerable freshness and sound judgment. Attention may also be drawn to the very interesting record of speculations on the nature of the sentence and on the relation between the stem and the suffix."

Elements of the Science of Language, by I. J. S. Taraporewala, B.A., Ph.D. Demy 8vo pp. 520. Rs. 10-0.

(Out of Print. Revised edition is in the press.)

The book is primarily intended for Indian students having interest in Comparative Philology, which is a subject universally regarded as 'dry.' The main object of the author is to lead on our students through familiar paths. The very full Index is another valuable feature of the book, which makes it a ready work of reference.

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2. BENGALI

Bangla Bhasha Parichay (in Bengali), by Rabindranath Tagore. Demy 8vo pp. 192. As. 12.

(For details see Catalogue of Books in Bengali.)

Bangla Bhasha-Tattwer Bhumika (in Bengali) (*Introduction to Bengali Linguistics: in Bengali*), by Suniti Kumar Chatterji, M.A. (Calcutta), D.Lit. (London), F.R.A.S.B., Khaira Professor of Indian Linguistics and Phonetics, Calcutta University. *Third Edition, revised and enlarged.* Size $5\frac{1}{2}" \times 4\frac{1}{2}"$, pp. 233, cloth. Rs. 2-0.

(For details see Catalogue of Books in Bengali.)

Bangla Chhander Mulsutra (in Bengali), by Amulyadhan Mukherjee, M.A. *2nd edition revised.* Demy 8vo pp. 179. Re. 1-8.

(For details see Catalogue of Books in Bengali.)

* **Bhasha-Prakas Bangala Byakaran** (in Bengali), by Prof. Suniti Kumar Chatterji, M.A., D.Lit. *D/crown*, pp. xxii + 544. 1939. Rs. 2-0.

* Text-book.



Bangla Sahityer Katha (in Bengali), by Dr. Sukumar Sen, M.A., Ph.D. *2nd edition revised and enlarged.* Demy 8vo pp. xviii + 219. 1940. Re. 1-8.

(For details see Catalogue of Books in Bengali.)

The Origin and Development of the Bengali Language, by Suniti Kumar Chatterji, M.A. (Cal.), D.Lit. (Lond.), Khaira Professor of Indian Linguistics and Phonetics, Calcutta University.

(*Out of Print. Revised edition is in preparation.*)

History of Bengali Language, by Bijaychandra Majumder, B.L., sometime Lecturer in Anthropology, Comparative Philology and Indian Vernaculars, in the University of Calcutta. *Second Edition.* Demy 8vo pp. 323. Rs. 7-0.

The book gives a sketch, in broad outline, of the origin of the Bengali Language and the various influences—linguistic, ethnic, social—that shaped and moulded its earlier history.

In reviewing this book in the J.R.A.S. (1923, p. 443) Dr. L. D. Barnett writes :—"Mr. Majumdar's work on account of its learning, vigorous style, and bold deviation from currently accepted doctrines deserves a fuller notice than can be accorded to it here. Opening with a stout denial of Sir G. Grierson's theory of the origin of Aryan vernaculars he maintains their derivation from the Vedic Language, and explains their variation as due to the influence of Non-Aryan speech, mainly Dravidian in particular. Bengali, Oriya and Assamese are in his opinion all primarily evolved from one and the same Eastern Magadhi Prakrit and the first two have been influenced in a secondary degree by Dravidian speech. To us the most attractive Chapters are II-IV on the names Vanga and Bangla, the geography of ancient Bangla, with the connected regions Gauda, Radha, and Vanga..... VI on Bengali phonology and VIII-IX, a fine study of accent in Sanskrit and Bengali and of the Bengali metrical system, which is of especial value as the author himself has won high distinction as a poet in his native language. On the whole it may be said that the book is most stimulating and suggestive, and that it presents a remarkable mass of interesting facts relating to modern Bengali."

History of Bengali Language and Literature (in English), by Rai Bahadur Dineschandra Sen, B.A., D.Litt. Demy 8vo pp. 1067. *Slightly worm-eaten. Reduced Price* Rs. 11-8.

A comprehensive view of the development of the Bengali Language and Literature from the earliest times down to 1850. This book has very little affinity with the author's epoch-making Bengali work on the same subject, the arrangement adopted in the present work being altogether new and the latest facts, not anticipated in the Bengali treatise, having been incorporated in it. It has been accepted by Orientalists everywhere as the most complete and authoritative work on the subject. The book is illustrated with many pictures including some coloured ones.

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The Times Literary Supplement, London, June 20, 1912: "In his narration, as becomes one who is the soul of scholarly candour, he tells those who can read him with sympathy and imagination more about the Hindu mind and its attitude towards life than we can gather from 50 volumes of impressions of travel by Europeans. Loti's picturesque account of the rites practised in Travancore temples, and even M. Chevrillon's synthesis of much browsing in Hindu Scriptures, seem faint records by the side of this unassuming tale of Hindu literature. Mr. Sen may well be proud of the lasting monument he has erected to the literature of his native Bengal."

The Spectator, June 12, 1912: "A book of extraordinary interest to those who would make an impartial study of the Bengali mentality and character—a work which reflects the utmost credit on the candour, industry and learning of its author. In its kind his book is a masterpiece—modest, learned, thorough and sympathetic. Perhaps no other man living has the learning and happy industry for the task he has successfully accomplished."

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The Empire, August 31, 1915: "As a book of reference Mr. Sen's work will be found invaluable and he is to be congratulated on the result of his labours. It may well be said that he has proved what an English enthusiast once said that 'Bengali unites the mellifluence of Italian with the power possessed by German for rendering complex ideas.'"

Western Influence in Bengali Literature, by Priyaranjan Sen, M.A. Demy 8vo pp. 417. Rs. 5-0.

Contents:—Bengali Literature before Western Influence—Historical Background—Channels of the New Influence—Bengali's Favourite Authors—Influence in Verse Forms—Influence on Bengali Drama—Influence in Prose Forms—Influence on the Matter and Spirit of Literature—Conclusion.



"The author has chosen for his thesis a subject which for a long time has been waiting for adequate exploration by scholars. His work throws much light on the early stages of development of our literature and presents in a lucid manner a connected account of the formative influences that have helped in its self-expression.....I hope that the author will follow up his present work and deal with his subject in fuller detail. He is eminently fitted for this task because of his erudition and his gift of clear and systematic exposition."—*Robindranath Tagore*, in the *Calcutta Review*, Jan., 1933.

"The book is a very valuable contribution to our knowledge of the history of Bengali Literature and a mine of precious information. When going through it I have found so many interesting quotations and discussions that I am very glad I am in possession of the work. It will be of great use to me when I shall publish a new edition of my *History of Indian Literature* (in German)."—*Dr. H. V. Glasenapp*, Professor of Indology, Koenigsberg University, Germany.

"The work is, in my opinion, remarkably interesting and instructive."—*L. D. Barnett*, School of Oriental Studies, London.

"Even to those who have no expert knowledge of the subject the work is of the greatest interest and reflects much credit on the research and critical acumen of the author. His moderation of expression and sanity of judgment deserve special recognition and the book is well worthy of the honour of being included in the ever lengthening list of important studies issued by the University of Calcutta."—*Prof. A. Berriedale Keith*, University of Edinburgh.

"Mr. Sen's book is not exactly in my line, but I have been very pleased by going through it. The author has dealt with the problem in a critical manner and has followed a right historical method throughout. The book is a very interesting and instructive one and there is not the least doubt that it will rank very high among the few existing works on the critical study of Bengali literature."—*Prof. B. C. Mazumdar*, M.A., Ph.D., Dacca University.

"Mr. Sen has sought to carry out this study in respect of one particular Indian province and its literature. As he himself points out, this study is not only of general interest for the students of modern Bengali life, but also has a special interest for those who study the cultural exchange between one nation and another. There is no doubt that Mr. Sen is eminently fitted for the task. With a first-hand knowledge of English as well as Bengali language and literature, he is able to compare Bengali literature as it is now with what it was before the advent of the English and to estimate how far any changes noticeable can be attributed to this influence.....Mr. Sen has succeeded in producing an eminently readable book, comprehensive rather than elaborate. With the general nature of his findings it is impossible to disagree, and the more so as he refrains, and perhaps from the nature of the case must refrain, from any definite judgments about the respective influences of various factors.....Mr. Sen has spared no pains and succeeded in producing a book which is both interesting and instructive."—*The Hindu*, Jan. 9, 1933.

"The best thing about Mr. Priyaranjan Sen's study is that with robust common sense he recognizes that Western influence has done immense good and exceedingly little harm, and that Bengal can without fear continue to accept with both hands whatever other lands have to offer. A literature and a mind as vigorous as those of this people can make whatever it takes into its own. It would be easy, as always, to suggest a little more fullness here.....The poets and novelists of our own time are not altogether neglected.....Mr. Sen's work is pioneer work and has been well done."—*The Times Literary Supplement*, March 29, 1934.

A History of Brajabuli Literature, by Sukumar Sen, M.A.
Royal 8vo pp. 614. With 7 plates. Rs. 6-8.
13—1362B.

Vaishnava lyric poetry, the most important and distinctive branch of pre-modern Bengali literature, has been the object of study and enquiry by educated Bengalis since the early sixties of the last century. This lyric poetry is composed partly in pure Bengali and partly in an artificial literary dialect, a mixture of Bengali and Maithili called *Brajabuli*. The present work is in many respects the first systematic attempt to trace the development of this literature historically; and incidentally the author has discussed Vaishnava lyrics in pure Bengali also. In it the author has presented near about four hundred poets, some of whom are brought to the notice of scholars here for the first time. The author has also identified, or tried to do so, most of them. Bengali and Brajabuli poems to the number of three hundred have been quoted (in the Roman type in the body of the book) and translated, and at the end of the work these three hundred poems (some of which are published from MSS. for the first time) have been printed in the Bengali character, and these form a representative anthology of Bengali Vaishnava lyrics.

From a review by Prof. Jules Bloch in *Journal Asiatique*, January-March, 1936, pp. 167-69 (Translated from French):—

".....*Brajabuli* which has served as the medium of expression to Vaishnava poets of Bengal is not Bengali, but it is not the language of the Braj country, known under the name of *Brajbhāṣā*. Mr. Sen explains clearly how after the Turkish conquest the Bengalis were compelled to search at Mithila for a centre of Sanskrit culture and brought back from there sometime about 1500 A.D. a type of poetry and poetical language. This language, mixed with western elements and more specially adapted for the Kṛṣṇa legend, had thus a two-fold reason to be called "the speech of Braj." From Bengal the practice spread almost immediately to Orissa and a few decades later to Assam.

"The Vaishnava lyrics occupy a great place in Bengali literature. More than five hundred poems have been published and there are still many more. Mr. Sen makes use of an anthology in manuscript dating in the 17th century (of which he reproduces a page on p. 423). The theme of these lyrics, namely the love of Kṛṣṇa and Rādhā, has received a mystic and philosophical interpretation which has been many times treated in the works of Dr. D. C. Sen, and lately by Mr. S. K. De in his excellent edition of the *Padmāvalī* of Rūpa Goswāmīn (Dacca University, 1934), which Mr. S. Sen had known in course of print (vide p. 486, n. 7), or again in French in the thesis of Mr. S. K. Chakravarti, *Gaîtanya et sa théorie de l'amour divin* (1933). Mr. Sen in his turn has given a résumé (Ch. II-III) of this philosophical interpretation and the psychological and rhetorical value of themes dealt with. He gives a résumé in Chapters XXIII and XXIV also of the history of the legend of Kṛṣṇa and Rādhā. In regard to this last problem let us note that in admitting the influence of Southern India in the propagation of the legend he justly remarks that the Tamil god Māyōṇ is the translation and not the original of Kṛṣṇa "the Black" (p. 492).

"In between these chapters, which are really introductory, is inserted the chronological presentation of more than three hundred poets amongst whom many were till now unknown or unrecognised: cf. p. 50, Murāri, to whom were attributed only Sanskrit poems. For each of these poets Mr. Sen gives the transcription and the translation of some of their poems (for which he should be thanked), or at least of fragments. It has been so well done that the book has really become an anthology of the Vaishnava lyrics of





Bengal (this anthology is given at the end of the book in Bengali characters). We speak of an anthology of the Vaisnava lyrics in Brajabuli, because fortunately through a lapse of his original plan Mr. Sen has not remained contented with the presentation of Brajabuli poems only from 1500 A.D. to our times (because its use has continued in literary tradition: by Madhusudan Datta, the Christian poet, who used it in 1861 A.D., and even by Rabindranath Tagore, in his earlier days under a borrowed misleading name). He has appended to it the Vaisnava poetry in Brajabhāṣā, in Sanskrit and in Bengali—because Bengali also, and it is too natural, has utilized simultaneously since Candīdās (the earlier) till the end of the 18th century (p. 368-443).

"In these masses of documents of analyses and of arguments would then remain any details to be discussed? The local experts will tell us about it when their turn comes. In any case here there is enough without doubt for characterizing the extent and the contents of this excellent work as well as the diversity of benefits that can be derived from the work."

Bengali Ramayanas, by Rai Bahadur Dineschandra Sen, B.A., D.Litt. *Demy 8vo pp. 335. Slightly worm-eaten. Rs. 7-8. A few copies left.*

In this book the author advances certain theories regarding the basic materials upon which the Epic of Valmiki was built and the ideals presented therein as also the sources of the Bengali Ramayanas and the principles contained in them.

The Times Literary Supplement, April 7, 1921.—"The Indian Epics deserve closer study than they have hitherto received at the hands of the average Englishmen of culture. Apart from the interest of the main themes, the wealth of imagery and the beauty of many of the episodes, they are store-houses of information upon the ancient life of India and a key to the origin of customs which still live. Moreover, they show many curious affinities to Greek literature which suggest the existence of legends common to both countries....."

"The main theme of these lectures is the transformation of the old majestic Sanskrit Epic as it came from the hands of Valmiki to the more familiar and homely style of the modern Bengali versions. The Ramayana, we are told, is a protest against Buddhist monasticism, the glorification of the domestic home. The Bengali versions, by reducing the grandeur of the heroic characters to the level of ordinary mortals, bring the Epic within the reach of the humblest peasant; they have their own virtues, just as the simple narrative of the Gospels has its own charm, though it be different in kind from that of Isaiah's majestic cadences."

From a review in the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* by Sir George Grierson: "This is the most valuable contribution to the literature on the Ramayana which has appeared since Professor Jacobi's work on the Ramayana was published in 1893. The latter was confined to Valmiki's famous Epic, and the present volume, from the pen of the veteran author of the *History of Bengali Language and Literature*, carries the inquiry on to a further stage and throws light both on the origins of the story and on its later developments."

Brihat Banga (in Bengali), by Rai Bahadur Dineschandra Sen, D.Litt. (Hon.). *Royal 8vo pp. 1291 in two*

volumes. With about 300 halftone and tricoloured illustrations. Rs. 12-0.

The author gives a comprehensive survey of the contents of the book in a long preface which also deals with many new points. Tracing the history of Greater Bengal from pre-historic epochs the work closes with an account of the Battle of Plassey and its sequel. Among the illustrations many are novel and original. The book lays particular stress on social evolutions, and literary, religious and artistic movements in the different periods of Bengal's national life.

(For details see Catalogue of Books in Bengali.)

- * **Vaishnava Padabali** (in Bengali), by Rai Bahadur Dineschandra Sen, B.A., D.Litt., and Rai Bahadur Khagendranath Mitra, M.A. *Second edition. Royal 8vo pp. 166. Rs. 2-4.*

(For details see Catalogue of Books in Bengali.)

- * **Jataka Manjari** (in Bengali), by Rai Saheb Isan Chandra Ghosh, M.A. *Royal 8vo pp. 340. Rs. 2-8.*

(For details see Catalogue of Books in Bengali.)

Chaitanya and His Age (*Ramtanu Lahiri Research Fellowship Lectures for 1919 and 1921*), by Rai Bahadur Dineschandra Sen, B.A., D.Litt., with a Foreword by Prof. Sylvain Lévi. *Demy 8vo pp. 453. Rs. 6-0.*

The book gives a complete and consistent history of Chaitanya, his religious views, and of the sects that follow his religion, with an account of the condition of Bengal before the advent of the great subject of the memoirs. Everything dealt with in the book is based on old authority.

Chaitanya and His Companions, by Rai Bahadur Dineschandra Sen, B.A., D.Litt. *Demy 8vo pp. 341. Rs. 2-0.*



The book presents short life-sketches of Sri Chaitanya and his Bhaktas with a general history of the Vaishnava doctrine and a comparative study of mysticism (occidental and oriental)

Vanga-Sahitya-Parichaya or Typical Selections from Old Bengali Literature (in Bengali), Edited by Rai Bahadur Dineschandra Sen, B.A., D.Litt. In two parts. *Royal 8vo*, pp. 2087. *Rs.* 16-12.

(For details see Catalogue of Books in Bengali.)

Folk Literature of Bengal, by Rai Bahadur Dineschandra Sen, B.A., D.Litt. *Demy 8vo* pp. 404. *Rs.* 4-4.

In this book the author traces the sources of Folk-tales and through the mirror of some of these tales shows the ancient customs and thoughts of the people of Bengal—the materials of hidden historical knowledge which may go a great way towards the reconstruction of a history of this province.

Eastern Bengal Ballads—Mymensingh, Vol. I, Part I, by Rai Bahadur Dineschandra Sen, B.A., D.Litt. *Royal 8vo*. In two parts, complete in 900 pages. *Rs.* 7-8.

This volume contains an English rendering of the original Bengali ballads with an introduction by the compiler in Part I and the Bengali text in Part II. There are eleven pen-and-ink sketches attached to the work and a literary map indicating the position of the villages connected with the incidents of the ballads which reveal altogether a new find of supreme interest in the field of old Bengali literature has been attested to by European critics and Lord Ronaldshay says in the Foreword written by him that "these ballads should prove a mine of wealth alike to the philologist and the historian and last, but not least, to the administrator who seeks to penetrate the inner thought and feeling of the people."

Eastern Bengal Ballads—Mymensingh, Vol. II, Part I (*Edited with Introduction and Notes*), by Rai Bahadur Dineschandra Sen, B.A., D.Litt. (with 21 illustrations). *Royal 8vo* pp. 546. *Rs.* 7-8.

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Purva-Banga Gitika (in Bengali).

Vol. II, Part II (*Edited with Introduction and Notes*), by Rai Bahadur Dineschandra Sen, B.A., D.Litt. (with 21 illustrations). *Royal 8vo pp. 585. Rs. 5-0.*

Vol. III, Part II (*Edited with Introduction and Notes*), by Rai Bahadur Dineschandra Sen, B.A., D.Litt. (with one tricolour and 23 one-colour illustrations). *Royal 8vo pp. 577. Rs. 5-0.*

Vol. IV, Part II (*Edited with Introduction and Notes*), by Rai Bahadur Dineschandra Sen, B.A., D.Litt. *Royal 8vo pp. 548. Rs. 5-0.*

(For details see Catalogue of Books in Bengali.)

Patua Sangit (in Bengali), by G. S. Datta, I.C.S. *Royal 8vo pp. 142. 1939. Re. 1-8.*

শ্রীঅবনীন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুর—“কতক বৎসর পূর্বে আমাদের আর্ট সোসাইটিতে বড় মহাশয় যে বাংলা শিল্পের প্রদর্শনীতে এই পট্টকার সহিত আমার পরিচয় করিতে বেন, তারই ছবি এবং ছড়াগুলি অষ্টাধারে প্রকাশ হয়েছে বেশে নিশ্চিত হয়েছে, কেননা বড় মহাশয়কে তখনই বলেছিলাম এইসব সংগ্রহ প্রকাশ করে না কেনে ক্রমে লোপ পেরে যাবে, তখন আশ্রয়ার্থে লীলা থাকবে না। সেই আমার বহুবিনের আশা বড় মহাশয় পূর্ণ করে একটি চমৎকার গ্রন্থের মধ্যে ধরেছেন বেশে তারি আশ্বাস পেয়েছি যে দেশের শিল্পের রক্ত দেশের লোক উদ্ভোধিত হয়েছেন।”

ঐদীনেশচন্দ্র সেন—“এই বই-এর বিষয়বস্তু ও চিত্রাবলির সঙ্গে বাঙালী জাতির পুরাতাত্ত্বিক পরিচয়। আমরা শৈশবে যাঁরা আমাদের হকারে গনিয়াছি, আমাদের পিতৃপিতামহেরাও তাঁরা আমাদের শৈশবে তেমনই আমাদের গনিয়াছেন, গত অষ্ট-শতাব্দীকাল বিদেশী শিক্ষার উত্থানের আমরা তাঁরা অগোচর করিয়া আসিয়াছি। কিন্তু কুলদীনা, রামদীনা ও মদনাদেবীর লীলা বাঙালী দেশের



আপের বস্তু। এ দেশের শত গল্পকথার, শত উৎসবে, যাত্রা ও কবির গানে, পুরাণ-বেতার আবৃত্তিতে, কবিতায় ও মঙ্গলবাদে এই কথাগুলি ভক্তি ও বিশ্বাসের রূপে অভিব্যক্ত হইয়া বাঙ্গালী জাতির জীবন পূর্ণ করিয়া রাখিয়াছিল, এখানকার আকাশ-বাতাসে সেই সীলা-কথা ভরজাতিত।

আমি এই চিরদুই ছবিগুলি পুনরায় দেখিয়া এবং চিরন্তন চড়াগুলি আবার শুনিয়া মনে করিলাম, যেন বহুদিন ঘোর বিশেষে পড়াটন করিয়া আবার নিম্ন বরের আঙিনার আলিয়া পড়াইলাম। সহরের নিরল ইষ্টক পুত, প্রস্তর প্রস্ত, ইট হরকী ও পাথরের পথ এই সীলা-কথা শুনিবার উপযুক্ত স্থান নহে। কোথায় সেই আম-কাঠালের ডাঙ্গা-শীতল কুটির, কোথায় সেই অথবা উদ্ভূত নীলাধর, কোথায় সেই কাকচণ্ড নির্মল স্বীতি, কৃষ্ণ পত্রের মণ্ডর ও কুলপত্রের পত্নিশীলন মিহ্র বাতাস? এইজন্য পরিবেষ্টনীর মধ্যে ভক্তের কর্ণে রাখাচক্ষুর সীলা স্রুতির অন্তত। বহুদিনের পরে সেই সকল হারানো মাণিকের মত কেলিকল্প লাগা, নৌ-বিহার এবং বংশোদ্য মাথের আভরের কাছুর কথা; সেই তাড়কা বর সীলা—যেখানে লক্ষ্য মুনিকে ভাঙ্গনীর ভরে ভীত মেঘিলা পাতার আড়ালে লুকাইয়া রাখিয়াছিলেন সেই সকল গল্প পড়িয়া যে আনন্দ পাইলাম তাহা কি ভাষার প্রকাশ করিব। বস্তুর পাড়াখাঁয়ের এই আনন্দ শিক্ষিত সমাজে পরিবেশন করা এখন শক্ত হইয়া পড়িয়াছে, সেখানে যে বিশ্বাস বস্তু ছিল—সে বিশ্বাস-বস্তু আমরা এখন হারাইয়া ফেলিয়াছি। কিন্তু গুরুদেব রত তাঁহার প্রতিভাবলে যেন কৃপার তাঁহার মাতৃভূমিকে চিনিয়াছেন। এখানকার প্রতি গামছুরানলটি, প্রতি ফড়টি পাঁচালী তাঁহার অনু গিয় নহে, এগুলি তাঁহার চক্ষে পবিত্র। আমি তাঁহার মত অশেষতরু খুব কমই দেখিয়াছি। এখন বাগাড়া বরেশের ভালবাসা লইয়া বড় বড় বক্তৃতা করেন, এবং সঙ্গীত রচনা করেন, তাঁহাদের অনেকেই এ দেশকে মনে মনে তুণা করেন, তাঁহারা পুতি চাষর ছাড়িয়া টুপি পাটলন ঢালাইবার লক্ষ্যপাতী, বসামলকে কর্মমাজ মনে করিয়া তাহা উপেক্ষা করেন, নদীর তীরে যে সকল কলিষ্ঠিত মঠ মন্দির এখনও ভগ্নাবস্থায় বিজমান—তাঁহার স্থলে খুম উল্লারী মিলের শোভা দেখিয়া পাশ্চাত্য বিজ্ঞানের প্রাণোদ্য শতমুখ হন, অথচ তাঁহারা অশেষতরু। তাঁহারা পণ্ডিত হইতে পারেন, কিন্তু সেইজন্য শত পণ্ডিত অপেক্ষা আমার বঙ্গজনমীর একটি জৈমিক গুরুদেবকে আমরা বেশী শ্রদ্ধা করি। তিনি বাংলার নৃত্য-কলার অগংগোড়া সম্মান দান করিয়াছেন, শটুহাদের অলুনা অবজ্ঞাত কলা শিল্পের মণ্ডালা দিয়াছেন এবং শতশত কর্মমাজপথ, নগ্নবেহ চাখাকে আলিঙ্গন করিয়া তাঁহাদের প্রতি তাঁহার সত্যিকার মাতৃদার দেখাইয়াছেন। আমকাল বাংলায় অনেক গুরু জরিয়াছেন, পথে-ঘাটে তাঁহারা বক্তৃতা করিয়া বেড়াইতেছেন, কিন্তু গুরুদেব এই গুরুত্বের সেরা গুরু, ইনি নিজের বেশেতে নিজে বুড়িয়াছেন এবং মাতৃভূমির গৌরবের টিকা মাথায় পরিয়া অগংগে তাহার বিজয়-বারী প্রচার করিতেছেন। তাঁহার এই পটুতা সঙ্গীতখানি আমি সোল খান মোহরের মূল্য বিয়া মাথায় রাখিলাম। কারণ এক সময়ে এই সকল খান আমার জন্মে বিন-ভাজি গড়ত হইত এবং আমি ইহাদের ভাবে বিভোর ছিলাম। এই পুস্তক সেই হারানো দিনের স্বপ্ন আমার জন্মে জাগাইয়া দিয়াছে। আমি বুকের গাণীর হুত, রাখার প্রাণঢালা প্রেম, গোপীর অচমধুর পরিচায়—লক্ষণের মাতৃপ্রেম, এবং মনসা-সেবীর ত্রাণিহীন বাৎসল্য, ও সেবকের প্রতি অপুরাণ—এই পুস্তকখানিতে চিত্রকলকের জ্ঞান অঙ্কিত দেখিতে পাইয়াছি। ইহারা আমার বাংলার আনন্দকলা, যৌবনের করুণা ও রসখাষের সামগ্রী ছিল, এবং এই বার্তাকোণে যেন জন্মের পুরাতন সবসহা ও সবুজভাবের যোগান দিতেছে।

আর একটি বড় কথা যাঁহা গুরুদেব ভূমিকার বলিয়াছেন তাহা বাঙ্গালী কবে বুঝিবে? সে জনসাধারণকে আমরা এতদিন অবজ্ঞা করিয়া আসিয়াছি, তাহারাও বাঙ্গালার সাংস্কৃতি ও বৈশিষ্ট্য বজায় রাখিয়াছে। যুগে যুগে সংস্কৃত, পার্সী, পারসী ও আরবী আমাধিককে আক্রমণ করিয়াছে, কিন্তু আমাদের প্রবল জনশক্তি সে সকল আক্রমণ ঠেলিয়া ফেলিয়া বঙ্গের সংস্কৃতি বজায় রাখিয়াছে। তাহা গোড়া ঐচ্ছ্যকে মানে নাই, মোয়া ও মৌলতিকে মানে নাই, তীর্থরে ও শ্রমণের পাতিতা মানে নাই, কিন্তু অদ্বুত ও অপূর্ণ অদ্বুত বলে তাহা বস্তুর প্রকাশ আবিস্কার করিয়াছে। কিছুতেই তাহাদের চোখের মূলী আপুলা করিতে পারে নাই। গুরুদেব আমাদের জনসাধারণের এই দুর্দার শক্তি লক্ষ্যর সহিত দেখিয়া যে ভূমিকাটি লিখিয়াছেন, তাহা স্তব্ধ হইলেও মনির জ্ঞান মূল্যবান। আমি প্রাচীন সাহিত্য বতই চট্টা করিতেছি, ততই এই জন-সাধারণের শক্তি জবতঙ্গন করিতেছি। খনার বচনে মাথুয়ের বুড়িকে একেবারে বোড়া করিয়া রাখিয়াছে, অমুক বিনে অমুক তিখিতে অমুক জিনিষ খাইতে নাই, অমুক বিন নৃতন কাপড় পরিতে নাই, অমুক বিন গোপাকে কাশড় দিতে নাই, শুভাপ্রত দিনের যে কত পুস্তক বিচার আছে, তাহার কথা আর কি বলিব। এই বচনগুলি বাঙ্গালার সমাজকে লৌহ নিগড়ে বঁধিয়া রাখিয়াছে, কিন্তু বাংলার



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খেঁটরী হবে তখন ;
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বল ভাল বার বল ।
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The first chapter deals with Justice, and the author shows how, beyond the usually accepted idea that Spenser's conception of this virtue is almost purely Aristotelian, there is much that can be referred to Plato. The second chapter indicates how the purely Platonic doctrines of love and beauty came to Spenser at what may almost be called third hand, the stages being Platinus, Benivieni, Pico, with Ficino entering as it were by a side-wind. The third chapter brings out the flakes of Plato the critic that are embedded in Spenser's theory of Poetry. In the fourth chapter the author breaks almost fresh ground, and shows the connection between the "Fowre Hymnes" and Giordano

Bruno's particular brand of Neo-Platonism. The last chapter examines in detail the great debt in both idea and phrase which Spenser owes to Castiglione whose general influence in English Literature had already been recognised.

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Extract from a letter to the Assistant Registrar, University of Calcutta, from Oliver Elton, Hon. Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford; Emeritus Professor of English Literature, University of Liverpool :—

"I have your letter of 25th June and also Mr. Bhattacharjee's book which you have kindly sent me, and I think it both valuable and well-written. Many a thesis made in Europe with the advantage of access to great libraries, is far less to the purpose. I hope the writer will go on with his Renaissance studies. If he could go to the Rylands Library in Manchester, he would find many treasures. Long ago now, I read there the works of Pico, Benivieni, etc., to which he refers with close acquaintance. Mr. Bhattacharjee's remarks on an old article of mine on Bruno written at that date naturally interest me. He also refers to Miss Winstanley's close study, published since then, of the same field. I think he is quite right in pointing out the further parallels, on which I did not touch, between Bruno and Spenser. . . . The chapter on Courtesy is also well-considered, and no doubt could be a good deal developed. This note is not for publication, but by all means show it to any one who cares to see it."

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J. W. Holme, sometime Professor of English, Presidency College, Calcutta :—

"The whole book is an example of honest scholarship—well-documented, well-planned, well-written, and does vast credit to the writer and to the school of English letters in the University of Calcutta."

Courtesy in Shakespeare, by Mohinimohan Bhattacharjee, M.A., Ph.D. *Demy 8vo pp. 246. Rs. 3-0.*

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carried on in the British Museum and the University College, London, and also in part in the Libraries of the Universities of Paris and Rome. The author received advice and suggestions—which he acknowledges freely—from eminent scholars like Prof. C. J. Sisson, Dr. Boas, Prof. Cazamian and Mr. B. E. C. Davis.

The first chapter gives an exposition of the virtue of Courtesy, and studies its manifestation in the Chivalric Age. The second chapter furnishes a contrast, dealing as it does with the Renaissance conception of Courtesy. Chapter III traces in great detail the influence of the mediæval ideal of "nurture" and of Table Courtesy in some of Shakespeare's plays. The fourth chapter is divided into eleven sections and each of these deals with the traces of Renaissance Courtesy in a play of Shakespeare. Dr. Bhattacharyya tries to establish his thesis by comparing the plays and their prominent character with their sources. The last chapter indicates Shakespeare's obligation in *The Sonnets* to the conceptions of love and beauty elaborated in Italian Courtesy books, especially in the *Certigiano*.

Extract from a letter from Mr. Davis, Westfield College, University of London (December 13, 1937):—

"It seems to me that you have assembled a good deal of interesting material with satisfactory results. Something might perhaps be cut down regarding the general social conditions in Chapters I and II, but on the main problem of Shakespeare and courtesy books, you have certainly been able to throw a good deal of fresh light."

Extract from the "Foreword" to "Courtesy in Shakespeare" by C. J. Sisson, the Lord Northcliffe Professor of Modern English Literature in the University of London, and the Dean of the Faculty of Arts:—

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Extract from a letter from Oliver Elton (January 21, 1938) :—

" I have read your interesting paper, and now return it registered. I have made no special study of the subject, and you will not expect me to have checked any of your facts and references; but I give you my impressions for what they may be worth to you.

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On the Poetry of Matthew Arnold, Robert Browning and Rabindranath Tagore, by A. C. Aikat, M.A. *Royal 8vo pp. 346. Rs. 7-8.*

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* **Indian Writers of English Verse**, by Latika Basu, B.Litt. *Demy 8vo pp. 165. Rs. 2-0.*

The Supernatural in English Romantic Poetry, 1780-1830, by Sukumar Dutt, M.A., B.L., Ph.D. *Demy 8vo pp. 418. Rs. 3-8.*

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The Little Clay Cart (an English Version of *Mrichchakatika*), by S. K. Basu, M.Sc. *Demy 8vo pp. 153. Re. 1-8.*

Poetry, Monads and Society (Sir George Stanley Lectures, 1941, delivered in the University of Madras), by Humayun Kabir. *Demy 8vo pp. 204. Rs. 3-0.*

The book consists of the following three chapters with an essay on Yeats in the Appendix:—

(i) Poetry, Pleasure and Utility, (ii) Poetry Katharsis and Creativity, and (iii) Poetry, Monads and Society. This is an attempt to organise and record some thoughts on the paradox of communication in poetry. They centre round the problem of reconciling the claims to uniqueness and universality which art simultaneously makes.

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Bhota Prakas (Sanskrit-Tibetan: A Tibetan Chrestomathy), by Mahamahopadhyay Vidhusekhar Sastri, Asutosh Professor of Sanskrit, Calcutta University, 1939. *D/F'cap 8vo pp. 638. Rs. 5-0.*

This is a very useful book for scholars who are interested in Tibetan and want to study this subject particularly with reference to Sanskrit texts. The Chrestomathy is divided into three parts: Part I contains lessons in Tibetan and Sanskrit; Part II consists of Notes; and Part III gives complete Vocabularies, (i) Tibetan-Sanskrit and (ii) Sanskrit-Tibetan. The Introduction among other things gives a short description as to how Sanskrit literature along with Buddhism entered into Tibet, as well as a brief notice of Tibetan literature. A Skeleton Grammar of the language has also been added to the Introduction. In an Appendix a short Bibliography has been given to help further study.

Hetutattvopadesa of Jitari (Reconstructed Sanskrit Text with the Tibetan Version). *D/F'cap 8vo pp. 95. Re. 1-8.*

This is a critical edition of Buddhist Nyaya with its Sanskrit Version as reconstructed by the author from the Tibetan Translation of the work.

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8. GERMAN

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X. MATHEMATICS

- * **Matrices and Determinoids**, Vol. I (*Readership Lectures delivered at the Calcutta University*), by C. E. Cullis, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc. *Sup. Royal 8vo pp. 442. English price 24s. net.*

<i>Contents:—</i> Chap.	I—Introduction of Rectangular Matrices and Determinoids.
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..	III—Sequences and the Affects of Derived Sequences.
..	IV—Affects of Derived Matrices and Derived Determinoids.
..	V—Expansions of a Determinoid.
..	VI—Properties of a Product formed by a Chain of Matrix Factors.
..	VII—Determinoid of a Product formed by Chain of Matrix Factors.
..	VIII—Matrices of Minor Determinoids.
..	IX—Rank of a Matrix and Connections between the Rows of a Matrix.
..	X—Matrix Equations of the First Degree.
..	XI—Solution of any System of Linear Algebraic Equations.

Prof. Cullis earns the gratitude of mathematical students for affording them the opportunity of obtaining a right perspective of an important branch of pure mathematics, whose developments so far have appeared in scattered notes and memoirs not always easy of access. Examples are abundant and, while a large number of them are illustrative, there is a good collection of suggestive exercises indicating the directions in which further original work may be done.—*The Journal of Education*.

The chief feature of this book is that it deals with rectangular matrices and determinoids as distinguished from square matrices and determinants, the determinoid of a rectangular matrix being related to it just as a determinant is related to a square matrix. The author endeavours to set forth a complete theory of these two subjects, and uses the first volume to give the most fundamental portions of the theory. Two more volumes are promised, the second to give the more advanced portions of the theory, and the third its applications.

This is new ground and the author has done a splendid piece of work and with the publishers deserves much credit.—*Mathematical Teacher, Syracuse, U. S. A.*

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* **Matrices and Determinoids**, Vol. II. *Sup. Royal 8vo*
pp. 573. *English price 42s. net.*

*Contents:—*Chap. XII—Compound Matrices.

.. XIII—Relations between the Elements
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Matrix.

.. XIV—Some Properties of Square Matrices.

.. XV—Ranks of Matrix Products and Mat-
rix Factors.

.. XVI—Equigradient Transformations of a
Matrix whose Elements are
Constants.

.. XVII—Some Matrix Equations of the
Second Degree.

.. XVIII—The Extravagances of Matrices and
of Spacelets in Homogeneous
Space.

.. XIX—The Paratomy and Orthotomy of
Two Matrices and of Two Space-
lets of Homogeneous Space.

The outstanding feature of the work, which the author properly emphasises, is the detailed discussion of rectangular, as distinguished from square, matrices. For this reason alone the work ought to give a great stimulus to the subject, and we hope that the publication of the whole treatise will not be long delayed. Until it is finished, it will be difficult, if not impossible, to give a proper appreciation of it, especially as the author introduces so many new symbols and technical terms. One thing, however, is certain; we now have the outlines of a calculus of matrices in which the operations of addition, subtraction, and multiplication are definite. *Nature*.

The present volume worthily maintains the traditions of the Cambridge University Press, and is a most valuable addition to the rapidly growing series of volumes for which the Readership at the University of Calcutta is responsible. *Science Progress*.

* **Matrices and Determinoids**, Vol. III, Part I. *Royal 8vo*
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..	XXIV—Equipotent Transformations of Rational Integral Functional Matrices.
..	XXV—Rational Integral Functions of a Square Matrix.
..	XXVI—Equipment Transformations of a Square Matrix whose Elements are Constants.
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..	XXVIII—Commutants of Commutants.
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Appendices.

* **Chapters on Algebra** (being the first three chapters of *Matrices and Determinoids*, Vol. III), by C. E. Cullis, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc. *Sup. Royal 8vo pp. 191. Rs. 11-4.*

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which the subject has been developed. It is in my opinion worthy of high recommendation."

Text-book of Spherical Trigonometry, by Pramathanath Mitra, M.A., Lecturer in Pure Mathematics in the University of Calcutta. Size $5\frac{1}{2}'' \times 7\frac{1}{2}''$ 16mo pp. xxii + 163. Rs. 2-8.

This book is intended as an introductory text-book on Spherical Trigonometry and an attempt has been made to present the subject-matter in as simple a manner as possible. It has been brought to the standard required for the examinations of Indian Universities. It contains all the propositions which a student has and ought to learn to have a fairly comprehensive knowledge of the Trigonometry of Spheres, and thus it paves the way for higher study in Spherical Astronomy. A short historical introduction has been given at the beginning showing the successive stages of the development of the subject. The history is very instructive and interesting too.

Extracts from opinions of eminent Mathematicians.

Prof. Dr. Harald Bohr, University of Copenhagen: "I thank the University of Calcutta very cordially for its kindness in sending me the beautiful book on Spherical Trigonometry by Professor Pramathanath Mitra. I have looked it over with great interest and think that it is well adapted indeed for the purpose to inspire the higher study of Spherical Astronomy at your and other Universities. Also the historical introduction I have read with great interest."

Prof. Dr. D. E. Smith, of New York: ".....It is with much interest that I have examined the book, and I take this opportunity to mention a few features that impressed me as particularly valuable.

"It seems to me most fortunate that the author has built his work upon the historical foundation thus showing to his readers the human side of the subject. His introduction has given in a few more that will awaken an interest in the somewhat abstract science of Spherical Trigonometry than one would think could be condensed into such a brief statement. The text which follows also introduces historical notes that cannot fail to maintain this interest. I am also pleased.....to see the natural way of introducing the 'imaginary' number, showing that this Mathematical concept is not as imaginary as the reader may have thought.

".....an excellent list of examples, and the student who masters these should certainly be able to apply his Spherical Trigonometry readily to Mathematical Astronomy and to the modern branches of technology and physics. I feel sure that the book will meet the needs of pupils not merely because of its selection of problems but as the result of the natural—but by no means common—method of approach to the subject.

".....present my congratulations to the author and to wish him success in his efforts to humanise the teaching of Mathematics in India, as has been my effort to do so in this part of the world."

Prof. Dr. J. Hadamard, of Paris: "I shall keep and read with much interest the Spherical Trigonometry.....Such an elegant and clear book on the subject was lacking, I have been especially interested in the historical introduction and also in the geometrical developments in the last chapter.

"I think the book will be of great use to students and even to Scholars....."

Prof. Dr. L. Tonelli, University of Pisa : ".....It is a book well written which will be very useful to all who have need of studying and making use of Spherical Trigonometry."

Prof. Dr. N. E. Nottlund, University of Copenhagen : ".....I consider this a very valuable text-book."

Prof. Dr. W. Blaschke, University of Hamburg : ".....Interesting book of Spherical Trigonometry.....It is extremely interesting for us to see how different the history of Mathematics looks considered from an Indian point of view."

Prof. Dr. F. W. Levi, University of Calcutta : ".....delighted to get your book on Spherical Trigonometry. Especially I was interested by the historical introduction as I had little knowledge of the ancient Hindu Geometry and Astronomy."

"I hope this book will be a considerable help for students reading that subject."

Principal Dr. S. C. Bagchi, Vice-President, Calcutta Mathematical Society : ".....There is a freshness of treatment of familiar topics like Spherical Excess, Legendre's Rule and Hart's Theorem which is refreshing. The book will be of great help to beginners in the subject. The historical introduction is a valuable feature of the book and positional astronomer will not find a better help-book for his purposes."

Selected Problems of Differential Geometry (*Calcutta University Readership Lectures*), by Prof. W. Blaschke.
Royal 8vo pp. 42. Re. 1-0.

Khandakhadyakam, edited by Pandit Babua Misra,
Jyotishacharya. *Demy 8vo pp. 217. Rs. 2-0.*

The book is an astronomical work by the great Scholar Brahmagupta. It contains the commentary called *Vāsanā-Bhāṣya* by Āmarāja. This is the only available work which describes one of the two systems of astronomy as taught by Āryabhata I (born 476 A.D.), generally known as Ārdharātriśa system and is different from the Audayika System as taught in his Āryabhatīyam. It was widely read by Arab Scholars and was known by the name of Alarkand. Hence it is a very important work on the History of Hindu Astronomy.

The Khandakhadyaka (an astronomical treatise of Brahmagupta), translated into English with an introduction, notes, illustrations and an appendix, by Prabodhechandra Sengupta, M.A., late Professor of Mathematics, Bethune College, Calcutta, some time Lecturer in Indian Astro-



nomys and Mathematics, Calcutta University. Royal
Svo pp. *xxx* + 204. Rs. 3-8.

Prof. David Eugene Smith, Ph.D., of Teachers' College, Columbia University, the world-renowned Historian of Mathematics, thus reviews the book in the "Scripta Mathematica" (August, 1934):—

The name of Brahmagupta has long been known to students of the history of Mathematics—to Hindu scholars through numerous Sanskrit manuscripts, to English readers through H. T. Colebrooke's *Algebra with Arithmetic and Mensuration*, from the Sanskrit (1817), and to each through numerous more general treatises on the history of Indian culture. It is strange however—considering the fact that he was primarily an astronomer, living and working in the great astronomical centre at Ujjain—that so little has appeared in European translation relating to his contributions to his chosen field of research. It is therefore a subject of congratulation that Professor Sengupta has published an English translation of the first part of Brahmagupta's most important work, and that there is a good prospect that the second part will appear later.

The major topics discussed in the ten chapters are as follows:—I. On the calendar; II. On the mean and true positions of the 'star planets' (Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, Venus, and Saturn); III. On the three problems relating to diurnal motion; IV. Lunar eclipses; V. On solar eclipses; VI. On the rising and setting of planets; VII. On the positions of the moon's cusps; VIII. On conjunction of planets; IX. Corrections and new methods; X. On conjunction of stars and planets.

The work closes with three appendices: I. Hindu Luni-solar astronomy, in which the author suggests that 'so far as the luni-solar astronomy is concerned Hindu astronomy is independent of Greek astronomy in respect of astronomical constants,' that Hindu astronomy is generally more accurate than Greek astronomy, and that Hindu astronomers were not 'mere calculators' as the late G. R. Kaye had affirmed; II. Greek and Hindu methods in spherical astronomy; III. Hindu epicyclic theory. In this part of the work Professor Sengupta has given a careful comparison of the Greek and Hindu achievements in the domain of astronomy and has traced the growth of the oriental use of trigonometry as applied to this science. There is a satisfactory index, for which scholars will be grateful. As to the details of formulas and the accuracy of the computations, critical discussion is possible only after a careful reading by an astronomer. Suffice it to say at this time that the work represents a high degree of scholarship and that the thanks of both oriental and occidental readers are due to the author, to Calcutta University, and to those who have control of the Research Fund in Indian Mathematics and Astronomy created by the late Maharaja Sir Manindrachandra Nandi, K.C.I.E. of Cossimbazar. It is hoped that Part II of the *Khandakhadyaka* will appear in due time, being a matter of great importance to scholars.

The Khandakhadyaka with Prithudaka's Commentary.
Edited by Prabodhchandra Sengupta, M.A. Royal Svo
pp. 170. 1941. Rs. 2-8.

Caturveda Prithudaka Svamin's commentary on the text is a valuable work on Hindu Astronomy. It reveals important points in the history of Indian Mathematics and Astronomy, more especially on the use of the Decimal system of notation with the symbol for Zero in Arithmetical operations. The whole book is printed in Devnagri types.

18—1362B.



The Science of the Sulva (A study in early Hindu Geometry), by Bibhutibhushan Datta, D.Sc. *Demy 8vo pp. 262. Rs. 3-0.*

Surya-Siddhanta (a text-book of Hindu Astronomy), translated by Rev. Ebenezer Burges with Notes and an Appendix. Reprinted from the edition of 1860. Edited by Phanindralal Gangooly, M.A., B.L., and with an introduction by Prabodhchandra Sengupta, M.A. *Royal 8vo pp. 474. Rs. 7-0.*

Ancient Romic Chronology, by H. Bruce Hannah, Bar.-at-Law. *Royal 8vo pp. 60. Rs. 1-8.*

The book deals with the method of embodying some original researches of Mr. H. B. Hannah in the domain of Chronology and Computation of Time in Ancient Egypt, as well as other connected matters, the process being shewn through various internal evidences.

XI. SCIENCE

Journal of the Department of Science (Ten volumes published). Each vol. up to Vol. X, Rs. 4-8. (For contents of each volume see pages 173-178.)

Sir Asutosh Mookerjee Silver Jubilee Commemoration Volumes, Vol. II, *Science*. *Royal 8vo pp. 484. Rs. 11-4.* (For contents see pages 153-157.)

1. PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY

* **Progress of Physics**, by A. Schuster, D.Sc. *Demy 8vo pp. 174. Rs. 3-15.*

It traces the changes due to the sequence of discoveries in the domain of Physical Sciences during 1875-1908.

* The right of publication of this book is held by the Cambridge University Press (Fetter Lane, London, E. C. 4) on behalf of the Calcutta University and copies of the book may be had of the firm.

- * **Theory of Electro-Magnetism**, by G. J. Walker, M.A.,
D.Sc., F.R.S. *Demy 8vo pp. 60. Rs. 3-6.*

Slightly damaged copies at reduced price Rs. 2-0.

The book puts some of the most important developments of electro-magnetic theory into a connected and convenient form.

- * **Optical Theories**, by D. N. Mallik, B.A., Sc.D. *Demy 8vo pp. 191. Rs. 8-1.*

The book traces the development of optical theories from the earliest times to the present day. Its subject-matter being the one great general problem of modern Physics, it will be really helpful to understand the relation between the different theories, so that one may be clear as to how much is known for certain and how much is mere speculation.

- † **The Principle of Relativity**, by M. N. Saha, D.Sc.,
F.R.S., and S. N. Bose, M.Sc. (with a Historical Intro-
duction by P. C. Mahalanobis). *Demy 8vo pp. 248.*
Rs. 4-8.

English rendering of the original papers by A. Einstein and
H. Minkowski.

- Molecular Diffraction of Light**, by Sir C. V. Raman, M.A.,
D.Sc., F.R.S., N.L. *Demy 8vo pp. 113. Rs. 3-0.*

In this book the author discusses the classical theory of the molecular scattering of light in all refractive media, including in a comprehensive survey, the case of gases, vapours, liquids, crystals, and amorphous solids.

- Lectures on Wave Mechanics**, by Prof. A. Sommerfeld,
D.Sc., F.R.S. *D/C. 16mo pp. 128. Rs. 2-0.*

- Organic Theo-compounds**, by Sir P. C. Ray, Kt., C.I.E.,
D.Sc., Ph.D. *Royal 8vo pp. 74. Re. 1-8.*

* The right of publication of this book is held by the Cambridge Uni-
versity Press (Fetter Lane, London E. C. 4) on behalf of the Calcutta Uni-
versity and copies of the book may be had of the firm.

† The sale of the book is restricted within India.

2. BOTANY

Indian Medicinal Plants, by Lieut.-Col. K. R. Kirtikar, F.L.S., I.M.S., and Major B. D. Basu, I.M.S. (Retd.). Nicely bound in 2 vols. Plates kept in nice cardboard cases. Rs. 275-0.

The book contains botanical description, names in vernaculars, properties and uses of over 1,800 Indian plants. Neatly printed on thick art paper (1,419 pages) with clear illustrations in above 1,000 royal 4to-sized lithographic plates. A very rare and valuable work of reference to botanists, medical men, manufacturers of indigenous drugs and Agricultural and Forest Departments.

"To real investigators in this field (of indigenous systems of medicine) the monumental work on *Indian Medicinal Plants* ought to be indispensable. Apart from the value of the book to the medical profession, it is helpful also in tapping the resources of the country for the manufacture of drugs."—*New India*.

"The Imperial and Provincial Agricultural and Forest Departments of British India should make use of the information brought together in this monumental work. All Native States should have medical plant gardens and pharmaceutical laboratories and their Agricultural and Forest Departments should be provided with copies of this book. Now that it has been published, the educated section of the public should insist that all indigenous physicians of repute and all the leading pharmaceutical factories should be able to scientifically identify the plants they use."—*Modern Review*.

Vanaspati (Hindu Knowledge of Botany and its application to the Sciences of Medicine and Agriculture, *Griffith Memorial Prize Essay for 1925*), by Girijaprasanna Majumdar, M.Sc., B.L. Demy 8vo pp. 274. Rs. 3-12

The work has been divided into three parts:—

- Book I—Botany and Philosophic Speculations.
- .. II—Botany and Science of Medicine.
- .. III—Botany and Science of Agriculture.

"The information culled and presented in a systematic and readable form by the author shows how close and accurate was the study of the many phases of Plant-life even at that remote period though necessarily fragmentary and in many cases speculative. Even as such many of the ideas bear a remarkably modern outlook."—*Journal, Indian Botanical Society*, viii, 1929.

"This book, based on all available Sanskrit literature, gives the status of plant knowledge in ancient India. It includes many quotations (in Sanskrit and translated into English) of references to morphology, physiology, ecology, taxonomy and evolution—there are many passages that indicate a fair knowledge of fundamental principles. Special emphasis is placed on the use of plants in medicine and agriculture, both of which arts were fairly well developed."—*Biological Abstracts (U.S.A.)*, iv, 1930.

"The essay embodies not merely a collection of fragments of early speculation on plant-life but a critical survey of the botanical knowledge of the Hindus and its application to Medicine and Agriculture, in the search-light of modern science. The author has, with the grasp of a trained botanist, succeeded in marshalling evidence to show clear indications of possession by the ancient Hindus of such knowledge of plant-life as prognosticate the dawn of science."—*Prof. S. C. Mahalanobis.*

Bharatiya Banaushadhi Parichaya (in Bengali), by Dr. Kalipada Biswas, M.A., D.Sc. and E. Ghosh. (*In the press.*)

* **Analytical Key to the Commonly Occurring Natural Orders of Bengal**, by Surendrachandra Banerji, M.A., B.Sc.,* F.L.S. (Lond.). Size $5\frac{1}{2}$ " by $7\frac{1}{2}$ " pp. 140. *Rs. 1-8.*

3. MEDICINE, SURGERY AND HYGIENE

Gleanings from my Researches, Vol. I. Kala-azar, its Chemotherapy, by Sir Upendranath Brahmachari, Kt., M.A., M.D., Ph.D., F.R.A.S.B., F.N.I. Crown 4to pages 478. With numerous tables, charts and plates. The whole book is printed in Art paper. 1941. *Rs. 10-0.*

This volume contains a series of the author's well known papers on Kala-azar including Chemotherapy of antimonial compounds in Kala-azar infection which have appeared from time to time in various journals. They record the evolution of the advances made in the treatment of a terrible tropical disease.

Every student of medicine ought to possess a copy of this book.

Chemistry and Toxicology of Nerium Odorum with a description of a newly separated Principle (Coates Memorial Prize, 1901), by Rai Bahadur Chunilal Basu, M.B., F.C.S. Demy 8vo pp. 32. *Rs. 1-14.*

A treatise on the properties of *Nerium odorum*, the sweet-scented oleander, known by the name of Karabi or Kaner.

Terminalia Arjuna (Coates Memorial Prize), by Lal Mohan Ghoshal, L.M.S. Demy 8vo pp. 8, with a chart. *Rs. 1-0.*

The book gives a description of the plant and explains its popular uses, chemical composition, and therapeutic action.

Studies on Hæmolysis, by U. N. Brahmachari, M.A., M.D.,
Ph.D. *Demy 8vo pp. 71. Rs. 2-4.*

Among several other new facts brought to light by the author by the study of the physical aspects of hæmolysis, two discoveries, viz., the fallacy of the hæmozonic value of blood, as worked out by Sir A. E. Wright, and a new method of testing blood, are of great value. All these are explicitly dealt with in this work.

Surgical Instruments of the Hindus (*Griffith* Memorial Prize, 1909*), Parts I and II, by Girindranath Mukhopadhyay, Vishagacharyya, B.A., M.D., F.A.S.B. *Demy 8vo pp. 476 and 172, respectively. (Slightly damaged.) Reduced price Rs. 6-0.*

".....The book represents many years of laborious investigation a work of real research and erudition. It is undoubtedly the most important work upon this subject which has yet been written in the English language. It is full of interesting information and is a valuable contribution to the history of Medical science. Dr. Mukherjee is a pioneer in this field of research. It is of course impossible in a short notice to give an adequate account of a scientific work devoted to a special study, but his discovery that the surgical instruments in use in Europe were only modifications of those used by our surgeons in ancient days is no doubt startling. The book is exhaustive, original and informing and it reflects the utmost credit on the industry, learning and research of its author. From many neglected, forgotten and unexpected corners, he has accumulated a mass of materials and compiled a systematic account of the instruments used by the Hindu surgeons, about 3,000 years ago. A field of study which is unknown to many is here made accessible to all by the labour of an Indian. It has the advantage of being written by one, who is not only a noted surgeon of Calcutta but is also a profound Sanskrit scholar.....No brief analysis of Dr. Mukherjee's work is possible. The work is divided into nine chapters, in which he describes each instrument by its Sanskrit name with a comparative study of similar instruments from the surgical catalogues of other nations. Besides, there is a learned preface, and a carefully prepared index of Sanskrit and English words. The book is of extraordinary interest to those who would make an impartial study of the surgery of the Hindus. The foot-notes contain the Sanskrit originals, the source of Dr. Mukherjee's descriptions of the instruments. The subject of ancient Indian medical literature has been little noticed by the European scholars. The contributions from Wilson, Wiss, Jolly, Cordier and Hoernle are no doubt important but their works cannot compare with the present in the amount of original research and complete mastery of the subject. Dr. Mukherjee quotes with becoming gratitude the help he had derived from his predecessors in his field of research. One is impressed as he advances through this valuable work that the author has spared no pains to make the work useful and instructive....."—*Bengalee*.

".....The results of your investigations have been a revelation to me.....In any case, a perusal of your two volumes must convince any unprejudiced reader that the development of the healing art in India must always occupy an important place in the history of civilisation. We hear a

great deal of 'culture' now-a-days, and it does not always wear a beneficent aspect. But peace has her victories as well as war, and it is evident that the humane achievements of the Indian disciples of Aesculapius can no longer be ignored. It is a pleasant reflection that henceforth the medicine and surgery of the East will be allied in harmonious conjunction with the same sciences as cultivated in the West, and the happiest results may be expected from their sisterly rivalry....."—*Charles H. Towney*.

History of Indian Medicine (*Griffith Prize Essay*), by the same author. With a Foreword by Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, Kt., C.S.I., etc.

Vol. I. Demy 8vo pp. 403. Rs. 6-0.

Vol. II. Demy 8vo pp. 433. Rs. 6-0.

Vol. III. Demy 8vo pp. 386. Rs. 6-0.

The work consists of notices, biographical and bibliographical, of the Ayurvedic Physicians and their works on Medicine from the earliest ages to the present times. And as deities are said to be the propounders of the healing art, the notices of the gods have been culled from the Vedas and the Puranas. It traces the origin and development of Indian Medicine from the most ancient times and naturally the gods and goddesses, seers and sages, who celebrated the science find a place here.

"It is difficult to overestimate the importance of the work.....The valuable Bibliography is eloquent of the erudition and labour of the author,.....History of vaccination and inoculation is a highly interesting study. Of its value as a work of reference it is indeed superfluous to speak. We hope that all educated men who are interested in the history of Medicine will welcome the comprehensive, Biographical and Bibliographical Studies of Ancient Physicians of India."—*The Indian Medical Record*, Feb., 1925.

Food (*Adharchandra Mookerjee Lectures for 1929*), by Rai Bahadur Chunilal Basu, C.I.E., I.S.O., M.B., F.C.S.
Demy 8vo pp. 122. Re. 1-8.

Cheap Balanced Diets (for Bengalis), by N. K. Ray, B.A.,
pp. 136. Re. 1-8.

This book which incorporates a thesis approved for the Calcutta University Jubilee Research Prize for 1936 gives an account of the dietary needs of the body and dietary values of the different food materials and shows how sound dietaries can be prepared in the cheapest possible way, satisfying the physiological needs of the individual at different stages of life and in the case of women, during pregnancy and lactation.

First Studies in the Health and Growth of the Bengali Students, by Anathnath Chatterji, M.B.B.S. *Royal 8vo pp. 60. As. 4.*

Bhela Samhita (same as Vol. VI of the Journal of the Department of Letters). *Royal 8vo pp. 286. Reduced price Rs. 4-8. (Slightly damaged.)*

It contains the complete text (in Sanskrit) of the *Bhela Samhita*, one of the most ancient and valuable treatises on Indian medicine.

4. ANTHROPOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY

Lectures on Ethnography, by Rao Bahadur L. K. Ananthakrishna Iyer, B.A., L.T., F.R.A.I., Lecturer in Anthropology, Ancient Indian History and Culture, Calcutta University. *Royal 8vo pp. 302. Rs. 6-0.*

The materials gathered for the preparation of the lectures are mainly from a first-hand study of the people of South India in general and of Malabar, Cochin and Travancore in particular. The lectures have been properly illustrated by photographs taken from different parts of South India.

Contents:—Anthropology, Ethnography and Ethnology—Race—Racial history of Malabar, Cochin and Travancore—Caste—Sex and Marriage—Family, Kinship and Social Organisation—Magic, Sorcery and Witchcraft—Evolution of Taste in Dress and Ornaments—Village Community in South India.

First Outlines of a Systematic Anthropology of Asia, by V. Giuffrida-Ruggeri (translated from Italian by Haran-chandra Chakladar, M.A.). *Royal 8vo pp. 110. Re. 1-8.*

It gives an account of the anthropometric characteristics in respect of stature, cephalic index, and nasal index of living subjects with additional information on the subject obtained by the author from different sources.

The Aborigines of the Highlands of Central India, by B. C. Majumdar. *Demj 8vo pp. i-iv + 84. Re. 1-8.*



In this monograph, the author has furnished a comprehensive view of all the tribes of Central India and has suggested some new propositions regarding the origin of the racial characteristics of the Sabara-Kol people. It has been shown for the first time in this book how a large number of aboriginal tribes of the highlands of Central India are inter-related and bear genetic affinity to one another and how their social and religious institutions tend strongly to prove that the area aforesaid has been the land of their racial characterisation.

OPINIONS.

Prof. A. C. Haddon, F.R.S. of Cambridge: "Valuable and interesting little book on the Sabara-Kol people. I hope to make use of it in the future, but for the present I am engaged with New Guinea..... This little book strikes me as being a careful attempt to clear up some of the problems of that complicated region (the highlands of Central India), and, as such, is useful..... The University has done well to publish the book."

Sir Edward A. Gait: "I may say at once that I quite agree with the author's main point, viz., that the Kols, or Munda speaking peoples, have been in occupation of the highlands of Central India for many centuries..... It is wonderful how he manages to write on so many subjects without being able to use his eyes. Very few have been able to overcome a handicap like this so successfully as he has."

L. E. B. Cobden-Ramsay, Esq., C.I.E.: "I have read with very great interest Mr. Majumdar's monograph on the Aborigines of the Highlands of Central India. I consider the thesis put forward of the origin of the racial characteristics of the Sabara-Kol race as most able and interesting. The author has given convincing evidence that this race is not to be confounded with the Dravidian races; the point is one of great importance not only to students at the University but to advanced scholars of Ethnology and they owe a great debt to Mr. Majumdar for his study and research."

"The original habitat of the Sabara-Kol race has been proved with great skill and knowledge."

"If I may be permitted to add a personal note I would say that in 1905 I spent six months in the Feudatory States then included in the Chota Nagpur Division and devoted considerable time to compiling notes on the various aboriginal races I came in contact with, more especially, notes on the Kharwars of Surguja. I am, therefore, in a position to corroborate Mr. Majumdar's remarks on the Kharwars and in my opinion he has very clearly established the original habitat and inter-relationship of the Sabara-Kol race and what is more important that the race is not a Dravidian race."

A History of American Anthropology, by Panchanan Mitra, M.A., Ph.D. *Demy 8vo pp. 239. Rs. 2-8.*

This book was originally presented and approved as a thesis for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Yale University in Ethnology during the session 1929-30.

Elements of Social Anthropology, by B. C. Majumdar.
D/Crown 16mo pp. 139 + x. Rs. 2-0.
19—1362B.

"In the preface to the book the author very rightly points out the importance of the study of Anthropology for all educated persons, including political and social reformers. Administrators and other statesmen should undoubtedly have a knowledge of this Science. The book is intended for students. But it is not written in a forbidding style, as some text-books are. It is divided into five chapters, devoted to Man and his Equipment for Progress, the Adventures of Man, Expansion of Human Society, the Marriage of Man and Religion. All the chapters are written in a popular and interesting manner. In the chapter on Marriage the author effectively controverts the theory that some kind of marriage or other was preceded by promiscuity. Considering that moral laxity is at present widely prevalent almost all over the world, scientific views like those of the author deserve serious study."—*The Modern Review*, Calcutta, April, 1937.

Culture and Kultur Race Origins or the Past Unveiled,

by H. Bruce Hannah, Bar.-at-Law. *Demy 8vo pp. 158.*
Rs. 3-12.

Besides other cognate matters, the book generally deals with race-origins, race-developments, and race-movements, and differentiates, not only between Barbarous Races and Culture-Races, but also between Barbarous Races that were or are civilised and those that were or are uncivilised.

Anthropological Papers (New Series)

- No. 1. Hos of Seraikella,** Part I (Anthropological Papers, New Series, No. 1), by Anathnath Chatterji, M.B.B.S., and Tarakchandra Das, M.A. *Royal 8vo pp. 94. (Profusely illustrated.) Rs. 2-0.*

This is the first of a series of papers started by the Anthropological Department of the University of Calcutta. The first part deals with the special characteristics of the life of the Hos of Seraikella, a state in the district of Singhbhum. The book is of special interest to all students of Anthropology.

- No. 2 and 3. The Bhumijas of Seraikella and the Wild Kharias of Dhalbhum** (Anthropological Papers, New Series, Nos. 2 and 3), by Tarakchandra Das, M.A. *Royal 8vo pp. 65 and 40. Rs. 2-8.*

The Bhumijas form an important branch of the pre-Dravidian peoples of Chota Nagpur. They are distributed over a wide range of territory including Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and Assam though the main section inhabits the districts of Manbhum. The major part of the tribe has adopted Hindu manners and customs and has secured a place in the Hindu social system. But a few still persist in the observance of the older animistic faith together



with their ancient manners and customs which also are undergoing modifications. The present monograph deals with a part of the latter section of the tribe inhabiting a small native state in the district of Singhbhum. It describes the social organisation, kinship system, religious beliefs and ideas and also the life-history of an individual. The monograph is well illustrated with several plates.

The Wild Kharins form an interesting tribe inhabiting the hills and jungles of Chota Nagpur and Orissa. Excepting one or two stray references in books of travel nothing is known to have appeared in print about this decadent tribe which still clings to the food-gathering stage of culture. The paper deals with the manners and customs, material culture and the religious beliefs and practices of the tribe. It is profusely illustrated. The ethnic types illustrated here are accompanied by records of anthropometric measurements—a novel feature in Indian ethno-photography.

No. 4. (Reprinted from the Journal of the Department of Letters, Vol. XXVI, 1935).

- (1) Primitive Religion, Social Organisation, Law and Government amongst the Santals, by P. C. Biswas, M.Sc., Humboldt Fellow, Berlin University, pp. 1-84.
- (2) An Ethnic Analysis of the Culture—Traits in the Marriage of Mymensingh, by Nirmal Chakrabarti, M.A. pp. 85-164.
- (3) Races of India, by Bhupendranath Datta, A.M. (Brown), Dr. Phil. (Hamburg).
- (4) The Khasis, by Tarakchandra Raychaudhuri, M.A., Lecturer, Calcutta University, pp. 249-72.
- (5) Vital Capacity of Bengali Students, by Anathnath Chatterji, M.B.B.S., Lecturer, Calcutta University, pp. 273-77.
- (6) *Os Malare bipartitum* in Bengali *Cramia*, by J. K. Gan, pp. 278-79.

Anthropological Papers in the Journal of the Department of Letters

Vol. I (1920)—

- Pre-historic Cultures and Races in India, by Panchanan Mitra, pp. 113-200.

Vol. III (1920)—

5. Pre-historic Arts and Crafts of India, by Pauchanan Mitra, pp. 159-224.
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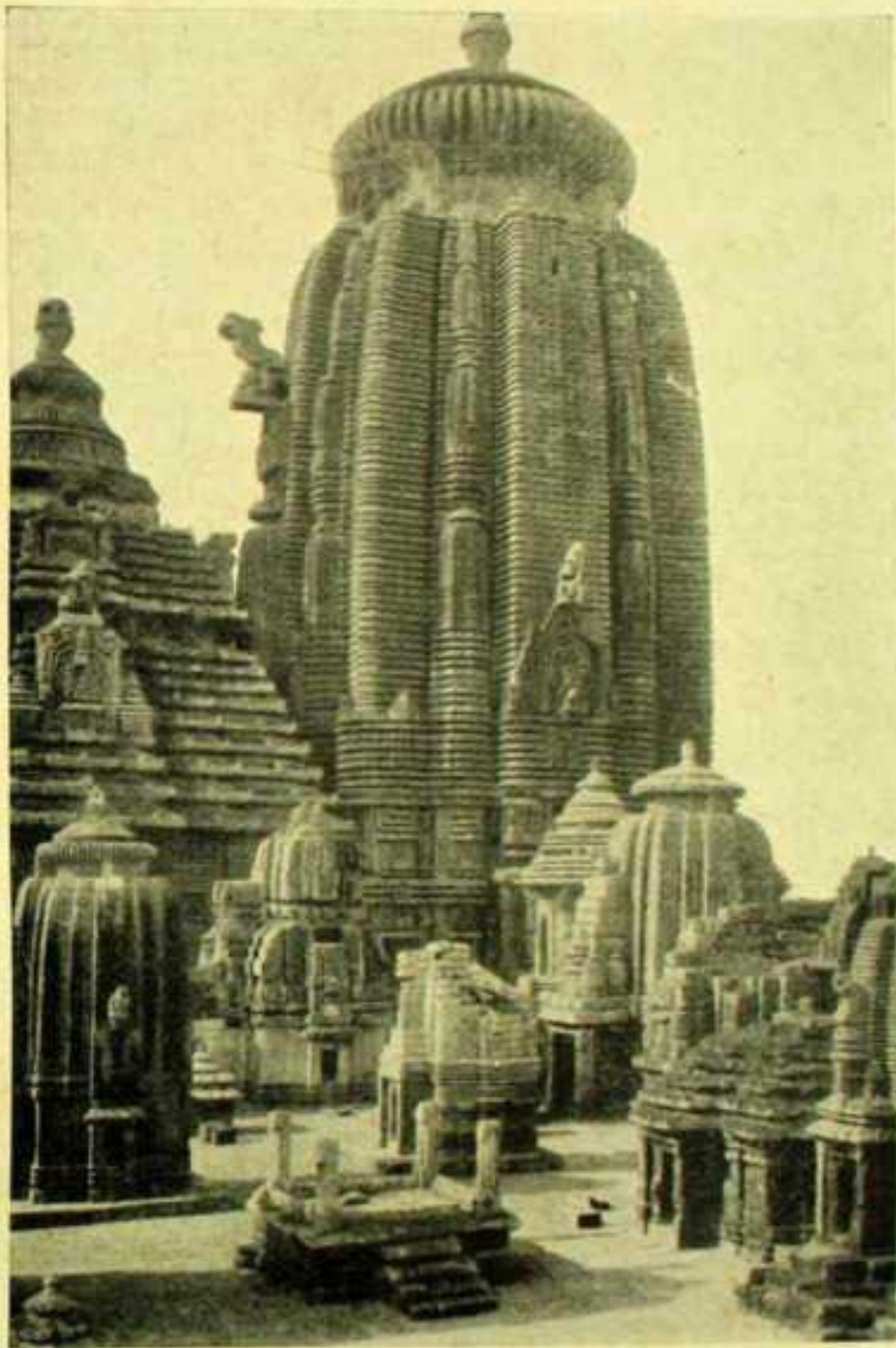
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Dr. Niyogi has rendered a useful service in compiling this scientific study of economic conditions in rural Bengal. Like other competent students of the problems of widespread Indian poverty, he recognises that 'there is no single panacea for the relief of agricultural indebtedness.' To those who wish to study more deeply a fundamental subject of vast proportions, this book may be strongly recommended.—*The Fabian Quarterly, London.*

Dr. Niyogi has done a distinct service to students of Co-operation and Economics by this lucid and candid account of what may be called the rise and fall of the co-operative movement in Bengal. An intensive study has been made of the different phases of co-operative activity not only in Bengal but in other provinces too, wherever needed for comparison. The lessons of experience of foreign countries in certain forms of co-operation have been brought home with a wealth of knowledge and critical acumen.—*The Hindu, Madras.*

* The right of publication of this book is held by Messrs. Macmillan and Co., Limited, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, London, on behalf of the Calcutta University and copies of the book may be had of the Firm.

.....I have to congratulate you on your having made one of the finest contributions to the study of Co-operation in India and on supplying Indian Economists with a valuable addition to their library. Your book is strong alike on the descriptive and on the critical side..... You have diagnosed the various maladies of our co-operative system with great skill and courage and are not afraid to tell the whole truth.—*Sir J. C. Coppage, KL.*

Dr. Niyogi's excellent analysis of the Co-operative Movement in Bengal is a timely publication..... In so far as the co-operative movement in Bengal is concerned, Dr. Niyogi's book is the best we have yet read. The information and the theoretical comments in this book are enough to make it indispensable to every serious co-operative student.....—*Capital, Calcutta.*

Gleanings from my Researches, Vol. I. Kala-azar, its Chemotherapy—by Sir Upendranath Brahmachari, Kt., M.A., M.D., Ph.D., F.R.A.S.B., F.N.I. *Crown 4to pp. LC + 461.* With numerous tables, charts and plates. The whole book is printed in Art paper. 1941. Rs. 10-0.

This volume contains a series of the author's well-known papers on Kala-azar including Chemotherapy of antimonial compounds in Kala-azar infection which have appeared from time to time in various journals. They record the evolution of the advances made in the treatment of a terrible tropical disease.

OPINIONS

"In Bengal, the immediate response to the word 'kala-azar' put by the psycho-analyst would on nine occasions out of ten be 'urea-stibamine' or 'Brahmachari,' so deep an impression has Sir Upendranath's work on kala-azar and his now world-famous drug made on the mind of the man in the street. To the medical man, and especially to those who have been interested in kala-azar for a number of years, the word Brahmachari means much more, for we all know him as a great chemist; and every chemist in Bengal, not to mention chemists in foreign countries who are familiar with Brahmachari's work, know him as a famous physician and research worker. His book on the subject was the first book on kala-azar in the English language, and the successive editions and his more ambitious *Treatise on Kala-azar* have taken their place amongst the world's monographs on tropical diseases.

This volume is no less than a verbatim re-publication, with occasional explanatory notes by the author himself, of all the most important papers on the treatment of kala-azar contributed by him during the last 25 years. And a very formidable array they make.

Brahmachari made a special study of chemotherapy of antimonial compounds in kala-azar infection. An extensive series of chemical and therapeutical experiments with various antimonials were carried out by him between the years 1915-1921, at the Calcutta Campbell Hospital. At first, several new inorganic antimonials were synthesized and tried. Then later, following in the footsteps of that other famous chemist, Ehrlich, he turned to the organic antimonials and invented urea-stibamine."—*The Indian Medical Gazette, October, 1941.*

"This is the first volume of a great work by a great man of our country. It contains 57 articles, majority of which were published in various journals since 1920 onwards. The rest are resume of his lectures delivered in different



institutions. It may be recalled here that since his publication of 'A Treatise on Kala-Azar' in 1928, this is the first book containing the researches carried on by him. Regarding the arrangement of the papers the author states that 'there has been no attempt to observe a logical or even a chronological sequence and the papers are set out in the manner which, it is hoped, is best calculated to provide stimulating and attractive reading.' So the book opens with his famous observations on the cutaneous manifestations of L. D. bodies (Dermal Leishmanoid : Brahmachari's Dermal Leishmanoid) and its various clinical and therapeutic details appear on pages 172, 207, 212 and 231.

Centuries ago Valentine in his book 'The Triumphant Chariot of Antimony' wrote : 'He who writes of antimony needs a great consideration and a most ample mind. One man's life is too short to be perfectly acquainted with all its mysteries.' The majority of the author's papers show the painstaking biological assay with the different antimony salts, e.g., sodium antimony tartrate, potassium antimony tartrate, ammonium antimony tartrate, lithium antimony tartrate, etc. As one goes through them, he is struck by the patience, farsightedness, mastery of complex chemistry and the various pathological and clinical data. Early in 1921, Sir U. N. Brahmachari discovered that urea could combine with stibanic acid and the resulting compound surpassed all his expectations in its value in the treatment of Indian kala-azar. This compound he named Urea Stibamine. The main advantages claimed by the author with urea stibamine in his papers are : (a) There is rapid improvement in the clinical condition of the patient. (b) There are almost no signs and symptoms of intolerance. (c) The drug is equally effective when given in a long course (1 month) or a short course (2-3 weeks). (d) It is effective in the treatment of relapses. (e) It is also effective in the cases resistant to sodium antimony tartrate.

There are a few papers describing the author's Globulin Precipitation Test. This and other observations show that he has tackled the clinical as well as the therapeutic side of kala-azar. Not unnaturally the names of kala-azar and Brahmachari go together. The book contains many good photographs, charts, and historical pictures. —*Journal of the Indian Medical Association, May, 1941.*

The first volume of his 'Gleanings from My Researches' consists of 57 chapters almost exclusively devoted to kala-azar. Instead of following a chronological sequence, the author has put his publications in a form in which some of his more important works appeared first, others following in later pages. This, the author thinks, would create a stimulating and attractive reading. By reading this volume one gets an idea of the author's labours that led to the discovery of Urea Stibamine which has revolutionized the treatment of kala-azar with organic antimonials.

The first chapter contains the first case of dermal leishmanoid which was discovered by the author. The other chapters include chemotherapy of antimony in kala-azar, the serum tests of the author in the disease, the chemistry of some new organic antimonials and the treatment of the disease with urea stibamine and some new antimonials. We shall not describe these in detail here but would refer the reader to the original papers collected in this book.

The last chapter contains the author's presidential address at the Medical Section of the Annual Meeting of Indian Science Congress Association entitled the *Conquest of Kala-azar* which gives a concise account of the curative and preventive aspects of kala-azar by the use of urea stibamine especially in the province of Assam.

This book is sure to create the spirit of research in the minds of the students of Medicine in India and not least amongst those whose paths are restricted to institutions where proper facilities for research are not yet available.

The volume will remain as an excellent history of the monumental work of a research worker in the field of tropical diseases which has won for him an international reputation and recognition. We congratulate the author on the production of this splendid work and the Calcutta University on having published it in a most handsome way."—*Calcutta Medical Journal*, August, 1941.

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A valuable book for students of the history of the ancient middle East. The text is given in normalization and is followed by literal Sanskrit and English translations which again is followed by full grammatical and linguistic notes.

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Rs. 10-0.

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The book is a collection of fifteen articles many of which were previously published in different journals. In the preface the author admits that as the Idealist does not yet subscribe to the Hegelian notion of a coherent whole of experience except as a wishful thought or a necessary make-believe and as an out-and-out Sankarite he does not believe in any compromise with objectivism either of the idealistic or of the realistic brand.

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INDEX

Aborigines of the Highlands of Central India	144	BANERJEE, ANKULCHANDRA	124
Administration of Justice during Muslim Rule in India	42	.. CHANDRACHANDRA	104, 108
Administrative System of the Marathas	27	.. INDURISHAN	32
Advaita Brahmasiddhi	62	.. MUKHALIDHAR	48, 91
Advaita Philosophy, Introduction to	57	.. NARAYANCHANDRA	81
Adwaitavada	59	.. PRAMATHANATH	85
Aerial Law, Problems of	78	.. RAKHIDAS	106
AOA MD. KAZIM SHIRAZI	116	.. DR. SRIKUMAR	108
Agrarian System in Ancient India	24	.. SURENDRACHANDRA	141
Agricultural Indebtedness in India	67, 151	Banga Bhasha Parichay	94, 184
AIKAT, AMULYACHANDRA	122	Banga Sahitya Parichay	101
AIYANGAR, DR. S. KRISHNASWAMI	5	Banga Sahitya Upanyasor Dhara	108
AIYER, SIR P. S. SIVASWAMY	7	Bangla Bhasha-Tattwaj Bhumi	94
Algebra	129	Bangla Chhander Moletra	94, 185
Alivardi and his times	37	Bangla Sahitya Katha	95
American Anthropology, History of	145	Banglar Banking	70, 79, 185
Analytical Geometry of Hyper-spaces	130	Banglar Vaishnav Dharma	51, 184
Analytical Key to Natural Orders (Botanical)	141	Bani Mandir	107
Ancient Indian Numismatics	10	Bankim Parichay	106, 184
Ancient Roman Chronology	138	Barhut Inscriptions	14
Ancient System of Irrigation in Bengal	68, 150	BARTOLD, V. V.	42
Anthropological Papers	147, 187	BARUA, PROF. BENIMADHAN	8, 14, 15, 20, 52, 116
Arab Kingdom and its Fall	41	Basic Conception of Buddhism	62
Arabic Historians, Lectures on	42	BASU, B. D.	140
Aranya, Dharmamagha	55	.. CHUNILAL	141, 143
ARANYA, SRIMAT SWAMI HARI-HARANANDA	54	.. DEBENDRANATH	108
Art and Archaeology Abroad	15	.. HRISHIKES	104
Aryan Trail in Iran and India	11	.. KANUNAMAY	81
Asamiya Sahitya Chaneki	110	.. LATIA	122
Asoka	20, 185	.. MANTINDRAMOHAN	50, 105
Aspects of Bengali Society	34	.. S. K.	122
Aurobindo and the Future of Man-kind	9	.. S. N.	139
Avesta, Old Persian Selections from	89	.. DR. SAROJIKUMAR	71
B.A. Bible Selections	117	Bengal Subah	36
B.A. Pali Selections	116	Bengali Grammar (Portuguese)	87
B.A. Pass Arabic Selections	115	Bengali Language, History of	95
B.A. Pass Persian Selections	116	Bengali Language and Literature, History of	95
B.A. Honours Arabic Selections	115	Bengali Literature in the 19th Century	106
B.A. Honours Persian Selections	115	Bengali Publications	110, 184
B.A. Honours Pali Selections	116	Bengali Ramayanas	29
BAGCHI, DR. PRADYUMNACHANDRA	2, 6, 25, 191	BIRANT, DR. ANNIE	6
.. DR. SATISCHANDRA	82	BRADUHI, MANINDRABHUSHAN	88
Bairagyanik Paribhasha	109	BRANDAKAR, DR. D. R.	10, 14, 20
Bairagyan Padabali	100	Bharater Deb Daul	187
Balavatara	86	Bharater Kavya Silpa	17, 184
Banaspati	140	Bharater Silpa Katha	17, 184
		Bharat Gaurab Bankimchandra o Surendranath	36, 185
		Bharatiya Madhya Jugo Sadhanar Dhara	8, 49
		Bharatiya Brahmasiddhi Parichay	141
		Bhaskar Prakas Bengala Bhaskara	94
		BRATTACHANDRA, DR. ANTOAN	
		.. SASTRI	60
		.. BHOWMWER	105

BRATTACHARYA, DURGOAPRASANNA	133	CHATTERJEE, PROF. SUNITI KUMAR	87, 94, 95
" HARIDAS	44	CHAUDHURI, DR. ROHINTIMOHAN	71
" KOKILSWAR		Cheap Balanced Diet for Bengalees	143
" SASTRI	87, 89	Chemistry and Toxicology of Nerium Odorum	141
" KRISHNACHANDRA	54	Chronology of Ancient India	19
" DR. MOHINI		Classical Gujarati Literature, Selections from	113
" MUKHARJEE	117, 118	Collected Geometrical Papers	131
" N. C.	73, 185	Comparative Religion	46
" RAMESHWAR	104	Contribution of Christianity to Ethics	47
" PROF. VIDHYA-SUKHAN	62, 114, 123	Contribution of South India to Indian Culture	5
Bhola Sandhya	144	Contributions to the History of the Hindu Revenue System	22
Bhola Prakash	123	Constitutional System of India	74
Bhumika of Sorakella, etc.	146	Convention Addresses	179
Biharilal Kavya Sangraha	109	Co-operative Movement in Bengal	187
Bijganit Prabodha	130	Courtesy in Shakespeare	118
Bisi, PRAMATHANATH	108	Crisis of Indian Civilization	31
Biswabidyalaya Rup	18	Critical Study of the Life and Novels of Bankimchandra	106
Biswas, HARAGOPAL	124	CULLEN, DR. C. E.	127-129
" DR. KALIPADA	141	Cultural Relations between India and Java	11
BLANCHER, PROF. W.	136	Culture and Kultur Race Origins or the Past Unveiled	146
Book of Esays	123	Current International Co-operation	85
Borah, AMBIKANATH	113	DAS, DR. ADHARACHANDRA	9
BRAMACHARI, SRI UPENDRANATH	141, 142, 158	" DR. BANSHIDHARI	49
Brahmana Roman Catholic Santhal	105	" DR. RAJANIKANTA	186
Brahmanical Gods in Burma	16	" DR. SUDHENDRANATH	9
Brajaboli Literature	97	" DR. SANGHUKUMAR	10
Bihari Banga	93	" TARAKCHANDRA	146
Buddhi-o-Bodhi	63, 185	DASGUPTA, DR. AMARPRASAD	30
Buddhist Historical Traditions	186	" DR. B. B.	72
Buddhist Philosophy of Universal Flux	53	" HIMENDRANATH	108
BRYAN, J.	124	" DR. JAYANTAKUMAR	105
Calculus of Finite Differences	193	" J. N.	31
Calcutta Review	179	" RAJESWAR	151
CAMPBELL, W. L.	123	" DR. SURENDRANATH	54
CANNY, PROF. MAURICE A.	46	" DR. TAMONAS	34
Career Lectures	67	Dakshinaty	185
Case for Financial Justice to Bengal	75	DATTA, DR. BISHUTIBHUSHAN	139
Catalogue of Books in the University Library	183	" CHARTUCHANDRA	27, 185
Central Authority in British India	30	" DR. D. M.	43
Chaitanya and His Age	100	" GURCHANDAY	102
Chaitanya and His Companions	100	" HIMENDRANATH	63, 185, 186
Chaitanya Chariter Upadan	30	" DR. KALIKINKAR	53, 56, 37
CHAKLADAR, HARACHANDRA	144	" DR. SURUMAR	35, 122
CHAKRABARTI, BHARILAL	109	David Copperfield	123
" JNANABAN	133	DAVID, HENRY, MRS.	52
" DR. PRANJAY-CHANDRA	90, 92	Decline of the Mughal Empire	191
" SURENDRANATH	59	DR. KRISHNAPRANAD	133
Chandimangal bolchini	104	" DR. K. K.	106
Changing Face of Bengal	131	Descriptive Catalogue of Bengali Manuscripts	109
Chapters on Algebra	129	Devanagari	91
CHATTERJEE, ANANTNATH	144, 146	Development of Indian Railways	69
" DR. B. B.	5	DEVI, KAMALA	36, 185
" BASANTAKUMAR	109	Dharmasadhana	185
" CHAITANYANATH	18	Differential Equations, Solution of	133
" HIMENDRANATH	186		
" LALITKUMAR	185		
" DR. SATISCHANDRA	43		



Differential Geometry, Selected Problems of	106	GHOSE, ISANTHANDEA	100
Dimensions of Erythrocytes of Man	106	.. DR. JAYENWAR	55
Dina Chandidaser Padavali	106	.. DR. JESTHIMAY	130
Diwan-i-Nasir-i-Khusraw	116	.. JYOTISCHANDRA	107
Durgapada Chatterjahi	18	.. DR. MANMOHAN	12, 117
Dynastic History of Northern India	29	.. NAGENDRANATH	13
Early Bengali Prose	105	.. PRADHULLACHANDRA	64, 79
Early Career of Kanhoji Angria, etc.	100	.. S. C.	68, 69
Early Heroes of Islam	41	.. DR. SURENDRANATH	40
Early History of the Vaishnava Sect.	49	GHOSE, LALMOHAN	141
Eastern Bengal Ballads—Mymensingh	101	.. DR. U. N.	22, 34
Eastern Bengal Ballads (Mymensingha Gitika)	102	GILCHRIST, R. N.	65, 80
Economic Reconstruction of India	63	Girishchandra	100
Economics of Leather Industry	70	Giris Nitya Sahityer Balashtya	100
Effect of War on Contracts	79	Gitar Bani	9, 105
Elements of the Science of Language	93	GUTPHRIS-ROBERT, V.	144
Elementary Banking	70	Gleanings from my Researches	141, 100
Elements of Social Anthropology	145	Glimpses of Bengal Life	107
Emerson, His Muse and Message	102	GORTZ, DR. HENRY	31
English-Tibetan Dictionary	86	Gopichandra	105
Ethics of the Hindus	60	GOHWAMI, BUNWARTILAL	105
Ethnography	144	.. HEMCHANDRA	110
European Alliance, 1815-25	40, 86	.. KUNZASORINDA	11
Evolution of Hindu Moral Ideals	7	Govindadas's Karcha	105
Evolution of Indian Industries	71	Gowhar-i-Murad	116
Evolution of Indian Polity	3, 25	Grammar of the Tibetan Language	86
Evolution of the Khalsa	30	Grammar of Arabic Language	191
Evolution of Law	77	GHA, RAJENDRANTA	56
Exploration in Tibet	30	GUPTA, A. C.	79
Factory Legislation in India	65	.. J. N.	75
Federal System of the United States of America	77	.. M. N.	82
First Outlines of a Systematic Anthropology of Asia	144	.. NAGENDRANATH	104
First Studies in the Health and Growth of the Bengali Students	144	.. RAJENDRANTA	20, 107
FIXSEN, DR. B. A.	102	.. B. A.	34
Folk Art of Bengal	17	Harmolysis, Studies of	142
Folk Literature of Bengal	101	HALDAR, ANUTHEMAN	17, 18, 184
Food	143	.. DR. HIRALAL	56
FORSTH, A. R.	130	HANNAH, H. B.	85, 130, 145
Foundations of Living Faiths	44	Hazilla	107
Fundamentals of Analysis	130	Hegeler Darnanik Matabad	105
French Composition	124	Hegelianism and Human Personality	95
French Rudiments	124	Hetutattvapadana of Jitari	123
PRICE, RICHARD	4	Higher Persian Grammar	88
Functions of two Variables	130	Hinayana and Mahayana	82
GASQUEL, DR. NAGENDRANATH	67, 151	Hindu Law of Evidence	82
.. PRANENDRALAL	130	Hindi Literature, Selections from	112
.. DR. SURENDRANATH	130	Hindu Stritmanadhikar	105
	131, 134	Historical Records of Baroda	34
Ganiter Parikhsa	110	Historical Socrates and the Platonic Form of the Good	62
GARNER, J. W.	85	Historical Study of the terms Hinayana and Mahayana	82
Genetic History of the Problems of Philosophy	48	History of American Anthropology	145
Geometry of the Fourfold	134	History of Bengali Language	95
German Primer for Science Students	124	History of Bengali Language and Literature	95
GHOSE, ARSHAYKUMAR	74	History of the Bengal Sahab	96
		History of Brajshahi Literature	97
		History of the Factory Legislation	66
		History of Indian Literature	1
		History of Indian Logic	53
		History of Indian Medicine	143
		History of Islamic People	40

History of Political Thought from Rammohun to Dayananda 36, 75	Journal of the Department of Science (new series) 178
History of Police Organisation in India 77	Jurist Personality of the Hindu Deities 82
History of Pre-Buddhist Indian Philosophy 8, 26	KABIR, HUMAYUN 47, 48, 122, 185
Hos of Seraikella 146	Kalipuja Chitrabali 18
HUDSON, PROF. MANLEY O. 85	Katyayana-Mata-Sangraha 81
HURAIN WAHID 42	Kavikanth Chandi 104
Ideals and Methods of University Education in Germany 192	Kavyadarsa 124
Immanuel Kant on Philosophy in General 47	Kavya Sangraha 109
Immanuel Kant 48, 185	Kamala Lectures, by Annie Besant 6
India in the Seventeenth Century 31	.. by Srinivasa Sastri 74
Indian Antiquities 21	.. by Ganganath Jha 6
Indian Culture 186	.. by Rabindranath Tagore 18
Indian History 28	.. by Hirendranath Datta 186
Indian History Congress, Pro- ceedings of the 190	.. by Sivakumari Aiyer 7
Indian Cultural Influence in Cambodia 5	.. by R. P. Pranjyoti 7
Indian Ideals in Education, Philo- sophy and Religion and Art 6	Karpura Manjari 117
Indian Labour Legislation 186	KATI, LAMA D. 80
Indian Literature 1	KEMPERS, DR. A. J. BARNET 11
Indian Logic 53	Khandakhadyaka 135, 137
Indian Medicine 143	Khandakhadyakam 136
Indian Medicinal Plants 140	KHOSLA, K. 70
Indian Nationality 35	KHURA BUKSH, S. 40, 41
Indian Philosophy 43	KIMURA, B. 53
Indian Railway Economics 68	Kindred Sayings on Buddhism 52
Indian Steel and Protection 70	KIRTIKAR, K. R. 140
Indian Writers of English Verses 122	KRAMERICH, DR. SYLLA 15
Industrial Finance in India 71	Krishibidjan 151
Intermediate Arabic Selections 115	KYDD, J. C. 66
.. Bengali Selections 109	Lahiri's Select Poems 122
.. Bible Selections 117	LALA SITABAM 112
.. Hindi Selections 113	LAMA DAWANDUT KAZI 86
.. Pali Selections 115	.. LOZANG MINGYER DORJE 124
.. Persian Selections 115	Land Problems of India 73
.. Poetical Selections 123	Land Revenue Administration in India 74
.. Prose Selections 123	Land System of Bengal 82
.. Sanskrit Selections 115	LAW, DR. BIMALACHURN 186, 187
.. Urdu Selections 115	Law and Society in Ancient India, Sources of 5
Inland Transport and Communi- cation in Medieval India 71	Law of Fixtures in British India 81
International Law and Customs in Ancient India 85	Law of Primogeniture 80
Inscriptions of Asoka 14	Lectures on Arabic Historians 42
Introduction to Advaita Philosophy 57	Lectures on Ethnography 144
Introduction to Indian Philosophy 43	Lectures on Indian Railway Eco- nomics 68
Introduction to the Geometry of the Fourfold 134	Lectures on Wave Mechanics 139
Introduction to the Theory of Elliptic Functions and Higher Transcendentals 133	Leading Cases 83, 84
Islamic Civilization 41	LEVY, SYLVAIN 6, 25
Islamic People 40	Levi, PROF. F. W. 129, 130
IVER, L. K. ANANTAKRISHNA 144	Life and Novels of Bankimchandra 109
Jataka Manjari 100	LEWIS, DR. A. D. 62
JHA, DR. GANGANATH 6, 12	Linguistic Speculations of the Hindus 92
Journal of the Department of Letters 161-178	Little Clay Cart 122
Journal of the Department of Science 138, 173-178	MACDONELL, PROF. A. A. 46
	MACINTOSH, PROF. D. C. 47
	Madhya Logic 54
	Mahayuddher Pare Europe 40, 185

MAITRA, DR. SUSILKUMAR	54, 60, 190	Occupancy Right	79
" DR. SUSILKUMAR	4	Old Bengali Literature, Selections from	101
MAJUMDAR, ABHAYKUMAR	55	Old Brahmi Inscriptions in the Udayagiri, etc.	15
" BIKAYCHANDRA	26, 95, 110, 144, 145	Old Persian Inscriptions of the Achaemenian Emperors	190
" DR. BIMANBHARI	95, 50, 75	On Some Aspects of the Doctrines of Maitreya (natha) and Asanga	62
" GIRIJAPRASAD	140	On the Poetry of Matthew Arnold, etc.	122
MALLIK, DR. D. N.	139	Optical Theories	139
Man and Machine Power in War and Reconstruction	66	Organic Theocompounds	130
Manoharan	185	Organization of Railways	69
Manoel da Assumpcao's Bengali Grammar	87	Origin and Development of Bengali Language	95
Manusher Dharma	18	Original and Developed Doctrines of Indian Buddhism	52
M.A. Pali Course	187	Origin of Bengali Script	105
M.A. Persian Course	116	Orissa in the Making	25
Manu Smriti	12	Orissa Literature (Selections from)	110
Manu Smriti, Notes	13	PAL, DR. RADHAKRISHNA	80
MAROLLOUTH, DR. D. S.	42	PANADIKAR, DR. S. G.	68
Matriculation Arabic Selections	115	Panini	20, 107
" Bengali Selections	109	Pandya Siksha	12
" Hindi Selections	113	Paper Currency in India	72
" Selections in Classical Tibetan	115, 124	Parametric Co-efficient	131
" Pali Selections	115	PARAMPIL, DR. R. P.	7
" Persian Selections	115	Patanjala Yogadarshana	54
" Sanskrit Selections	115	Patanjali Sangit	102
" Sanskrit Grammar	86	PETAVEL, J. W.	66, 67
" Urdu Selections	115	Persian Influence on Hindi	191
Matrices and Determinoids	127	PHILLOTT, LT.-COL. D. C.	88
Matthew Arnold, Poetry of	122	Philosophical Currents of the Present Day	55
Mediaeval School of Indian Logic	53	Philosophical Discipline	6
Mean Value Theorem of the Differential Calculus	134	Philosophy of Sanskrit Grammar	90
MISRA, BANU	135, 192	Philosophy of the Upanishads	59
MITRA, DR. DWARKANATH	79	Pilgrimage of Faith	46
" PROF. KHAGENDRANATH	50, 100, 106	Poetry Monads and Society	122
" DR. PANCHANAN	5, 24, 145	Police Organisation in India	77
" PRAMATHANATH	135, 193	Political History of Ancient India	21
" SAILENDRANATH	85, 116	Political Thought	75
" SIKHATAN	105	Position of Women in Hindu Law	79
Modern Theories of Jurisprudence	81	Post-Christiana Sabapiya Cult	50
Molecular Diffraction of Light	139	Post-Sankara Dialectics	60
MUKHERJEE, AJITCOMAR	17	Post-War Europe	40, 48
" AMULYADHAR	94	Prachin Gadyasandarbh	165
" DR. BILASKUMAR	78	PRADHAN, DR. SIVANATH	19
" DR. GIRINDRANATH	142, 143	Pragatihaik Mahenjo Daro	11
" DR. RADHAKANAL	73, 191	Prakrit Dhammapada	116
" RADHAKRISHNA	79	PRANABANANDA SWAMI	39
" DR. SATKARI	53	PRASAD, DR. GANES	133, 134
" PROF. SYAMADAS	131	Prasthanaveda	192
Mundari-English Dictionary	88	Pre-Aryan and Pre-Dravidian in India	6, 25
Muslim Culture	42	Pre-Buddhist Indian Philosophy	52
Nymansingha Gitika	102	Prefaces	17
NAG, DR. KALIDAS	15	Pre-historic India	5, 24
NATERAN, L. A.	73	Present-Day Banking in India	192
NEWTON, PROF. A. P.	50	Principle of Relativity	130
Newness of Life	45	Principles and Problems of Indian Labour Legislation	185
NIVOGI, DR. J. P.	187	Principles of Training for Historical Investigation	39
Non-Co-operation and the Bread Problem	67	Problem of Minority	190
Nyaya Manjari	54		
Nyaya Theory of Knowledge	43		

Problems of Aerial Law	78	SARKAR, DR. MAHENDRANATH	60, 184
Problems of Indian Literature	1	SUSOHANCHANDRA	40, 185
Problems of Rural India	67, 151	SASTRI, MR. ANANTAKRISHNA	61
Problems of Indian Nationality	35	DR. ASUTOSH BHATTACHARYA	60
Progress of Physics	138	DURVASALA SHRIRAMA	80
Progressism	35	KOKILASWAR	57, 59
Prolegomena to a History of Buddhist Philosophy	52	DR. R. SHAMA	3, 25
Protection for Indian Steel	69	RT. HON. BLE. SRINIVASA	74
Public Administration in India	74	MR. PROF. VIDHUSCHAKR	62, 114, 123
Purva-Banga Gitika	102	Satyapuri Katha	104
Rabi Rashmi	108	SCHAU, PROF. E. L.	35
Rabindra Kavya Prabaha	108	SCHUTTER, DR. A.	138
Rabindra Sahitya Bhumi	108	Science of the Sulba	138
RAMAN, PROF. SIR C. V.	179	Selected Problems of Differential Geometry	136
Ramdas o Sivaji	27, 185	Selections from Avesta and Old Persian	89
Ranjit Singh	31	Selections from Classical Gujarati Literature	113
Rationalism in Practice	7	Selections from Hindi Literature	112
RAU, DR. B. RAMACHANDRA	70, 192	Select Readings from English Prose	123
RAU, DR. V. RAMAKRISHNA	192	Self and the Ideal	49
RAY, AMARENDRANATH	107, 108	Self-Government and the Bread Problem	66
ANILBASAN	9, 185	SELIG, ANNA	192
BASANTARANJAN	105, 107, 109	SER, AMITAKUMAR	120
DHIRENDRANATH	190	DR. DHIRENDRANATH	190
DILIPKUMAR	18	DR. DINESCHANDRA	50, 95, 99, 102, 104, 105, 107
DR. HEMCHANDRA	21, 29	KHALENDRANATH	63
MANMATHANATH	81	KSHITIMOHAN	8, 49
DR. NARESHCHANDRA	74, 77	KUMUDCHAND	106
DR. NIBHARANJAN	11, 16, 108	NIRMALKUMAR	83
NISIKANTA	73, 143	PRIYARANJAN	96
PROF. SIR PRAPHULLACHANDRA	139	SANKARMOHAN	107
SATISCHANDRA	67, 74, 151	DR. SUDHAKAR	95, 97, 185, 190
RATNACHANDRINI, BISHNUPADA	18	PROF. SURENDRANATH	20, 27, 28, 105, 185, 186
PROF. HEMCHANDRA	21, 49	SWARNAPRATA, MRS.	185
Recent Developments in International Law	85	SENGUPTA, DR. NARESHCHANDRA	5, 25, 77
Reciprocal Polars of Conic Sections	133	NAGENDRANATH	185
Regulations of Jail Labour, etc.	66	PRABODHCHANDRA	136, 137
RHYE DAVIDS, DR. MRS.	52	Separation of Executive and Judicial Functions	80
Rights and Duties of the Indian Citizen	74	She-rab-dong-bu	123
Rise of the Sikh Power	32	Shelley, Studies in	120
ROSS, E. D.	124	Spenser, Studies in	117
Rukmini Haran Nat	113	SHIRAZI, A. M. KAZIM	116
Rural India (Problems of)	151	Short History of the Medieval School of Indian Logic	53
Rural Self-Government in Bengal	74	Siddhanta Sekhara of Srpati	192
Sabda-sakti-Prakasika	89	Sikhar Bikran	18
SADANANDA YATI	62	SINHA, CHANDRACHANDRA	185
SAHA, PROF. MEHNAD	139	DR. HANISHCHANDRA	70, 185
Sahajya Sahitya	105	KUMAR GANGANANDA	14
Sakti or Divine Power	9	DR. N. K.	31, 32
SALIK, S. A.	41	Sino-Indica	2
Samalochana Sangraha	107	Sir Anantosh Silver Jubilee Volumes	138, 152, 160
SANAUILLAH, DR. M. F.	191	Sir Anantosh Memorial Volume	160
Sanghiki	18	Siva Chhatrapati	27
SANKARDEB MAHAPURUSH	113		
Sankhya Conception of Personality	55		
Sanskrit Buddhism in Burma	11		
Sanskrit Vyakaran Pravesika	85		
Santal Insurrection	33		
SANTAL, DR. NALINAKSHA	69		
SARKAR, BILAYKUMAR	71		
DINESCHANDRA	191		

Six Lectures on the Mean Value Theorem of the Differential Calculus	132	TAKRABHAR, PANCHANAN	54, 62
Social Organisation in North-East India in Buddha's Time	4	TAKRABHAR, JAGADISH	89
Socrates	56	TAKRABHAR, TINTU, M.	62, 132
SOMMER, E. H.	62	TERMINATHA ARJUNA	141
Solutions of Differential Equations	133	Text-book of Spherical Trigonometry	135
Some Aspects of the Doctrines of Maitreya (astha) and Asanga	62	TICKED, DR. ANANDSWAN	82
Some Bengal Villages	73	Theory of Aesthetics	60
Some Contributions of South India to Indian Culture	5	Theory of Electro-Magnetism	139
Some Problems of Indian Literature	1	Theory of Elliptic Functions	133
SOMMERSETT, PROF. A.	139	Theory of Fourier Series	133
Systems of Law and Society in Ancient India	25	Theory of Higher Plane Curves	131
Spherical Trigonometry, Text-Book of	135	Theory of Profits	64
Spirit of Indian Civilization	190	Tibetan English Primer	124
Śrīnātha Pāṭha	114	Tact by Animals	83
Sri Anandindo and the Future of Manikāla	9	Trading with the Enemy	79
Sri Chaitanya Chariter Upadan	50	TAKET, PROF. G.	62
Statistical Theory of Estimation	192	Typical Selections from Old Bengali Literature	101
STEIN, L.	55	Typical Selections from Oriya Literature	110
STEWART, PROF. H.	117	University Calendar	180
Studies on Homocytosis	142	University Education in Germany	192
Studies in Dimensions of Erythrocytes of Man	166	University Extension Lectures	161
Studies in the History of the Bengal Subah	26	University Regulations	189
Studies of Vedantism	54	University Question Papers	122
Studies in Indian Antiquities	21	Upanishads (Philosophy of)	59
Studies in Indian History	28	Upanishad Ais	63, 154
Studies in Philosophy and Religion	199	Uropei Silpakatha	18, 154
Studies in Post-Sankara Dialectics	60	VAJPEY, AMRATAPRASAD	191
Studies in Shelley	180	Vanaspati	140
Studies in Spencer	117	Vāṣṭavya Pāṭavali	50, 100
Studies in Tantras	191	Vector Calculus	133
Story of Patanjali	54	Vedāntaparibhāṣa	61
Study of the Vedānta	10	Vedic Selections	19, 114
Successors of the Sāṅkhya	191	VIDYASUTRAN, M., SATE-CHANDRA	53
Srinawartha, PROF. SHAMU	17	Vishvadharmottara	15
— MATHURA CHAND	191	Wages and Profit-sharing	65
Supernatural in English Romantic Poetry	122	WALTER HOWARD	42
Surgical Instruments of the Hindus	142	WALKER, DR. G. J.	139
Surya-Siddhanta	138	Water Supplies in Bengal	73
Syllabus of Poetics	117	Wave Mechanics	139
System of Buddhist Thought	51	Wealth and Welfare of the Bengal Delta	68
TAJUM, HANCIKARATH	18, 94, 184	WERN, DR. C. J.	47
Tamras (Studies in)	191	WHESTER, PROF. C. K.	40, 86
TAKRABHAR, DR. I. J. & SON, SO.	115	WILL, MARGARET GRHAM	41
TAKRABHAR, M.	51, 164	WILKINSON, J.	41
		Western Influence in Bengali Literature	96
		WILKINSON, SIR WILLIAM	66, 150
		WITKOWSKI, DR. M.	1
		YAMAMOTO, REV. S.	61
		YAM, K. SRI SAKSANDI	62
		Yoga Philosophy in relation to other Systems of Indian Thought	54



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